The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5264. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Reception of Queen Victoria in Paris by the Empress.

Austria Not to Interfere in German Affairs.

Proceedings of the Legislatures of the Reconstructed States.

FRANCE.

Arrival of Queen Victoria at Paris—Her Reception by the Empress Eugenie.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, of England, landed at Cherbourg yesterday, and reached this city last evening. She was received at the station by Her Majesty the Empress EUGENIE, and proceeded to the Tuileries. The Queen will leave Paris to-night for Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

The Government Pledged not to Interfere in German Affairs.

VIENNA, Thurday, Aug. 6.

Baron VON BEUST in a speech made at a Schuetstzenfest to-day, declared that Austria would not interfere in German affairs, and that the Imperial Government utterly ignored any policy of vengeance.

SPAIN.

Disquiet in the Country—Fears of an Outbreak Entertained.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Dispatches received from various parts of Spain represent that the whole country is in a state of disquiet. The utmost efforts of the Government are required to prevent an outbreak.

MADRID, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Spanish Government has declined to assume the protectorate of San Domingo, which was proffered by one of the political parties in that Republic.

HUNGARY.

The Army Bill Passed by the House of Deputies.

PESTH, Thursday, Aug. 6.

In the House of Deputies to-day the Army Bill was passed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of Jeff. Davis at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 6.

JEFF. DAVIS arrived here by the steamer last night.

THE SOUTH.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 6.

In the election of State officers to-day by the Legislature, the entire Republican ticket was chosen.

A bill was presented in the Legislature to-day for an election of municipal authorities for Augusta, to fill vacancies caused by the relief of the present military appointees.

In the Senate the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was adopted—22 to 18.

The majority report is to the effect that by the laws of Georgia alone none of the elections were legally held. The Committee are constrained to think that military tribunals alone are competent to decide upon military orders. The present Legislature, elected under a state of things which have passed away, was organized and placed in possession of the civil power at the opening of the session; and the Committee are of the opinion that the wisest course would be to consider the order of Gen. MEADE—declaring the election a legal one—final and conclusive as to the eligibility of members and all other questions. In view of all the circumstances, they propose a resolution that General Order No. 90 from Gen. MEADE, in relation to the persons elected to the Senate, be declared and held conclusive as to the rights of the persons named to their seats.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Two more Democratic members of the House were unseated to-day, and their Radical opponents installed in their places, by a vote of 43 to 25. The seats of these ousted members were originally contested on the ground of ineligibility, but that ground was abandoned, and charges of fraud substituted.

Among the published evidence in the case are two affidavits, purporting to show that the Radical contestants committed greater frauds than are charged against the Democrats.

The presiding officers of Democratic clubs here denounce the statements that their organizations, professing to be political, are really military, as unmitigated falsehoods.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 6.

In the Senate to-day a bill was presented providing for the Legislature to cast the Electoral vote of the State, which was met with opposition, and was postponed till to-morrow.

A Senator caused to be read a number of letters from the Kuklux Klan, and a lively discussion ensued.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee to receive bids for doing the State work of this session.

In the House, the Senate bill removing all political disabilities resting on the citizens of the State, was called up and postponed until to-morrow.

Accident at a Political Meeting in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 6.

An immense crowd gathered in Lafayette-square to-night to hear WILLIS ROLLINS, the colored Democrat, who has lately become popular as an orator. One of the speakers had addressed the crowd, and Mr. ROLLINS had just mounted the stand for the same purpose, when the platform gave way, and four policemen and two other persons were injured, the latter seriously. No lives were lost.

Colored Jury in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

JOHN BURNSIDE, (colored,) indicted for larceny, was to-day placed on trial in the Criminal Court, Hon. JOHN HUGH SMITH presiding. A colored jury was impaneled and attracted much attention, it being the first of the kind in a State trial in the State.

Privileges Granted to the North Missouri Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The City Council yesterday granted to the North Missouri Railroad Company the privilege of extending their track down the levee to an elevator on the river bank, and appropriated to their use five hundred feet of the river front for the purpose of establishing a ferry, designed for the transportation of laden cars across the river. These franchises are expected to, and will have the effect of increasing the grain trade in this city. They will enable the Railroad Company to handle grain in bulk, and drain the wheat and corn growing regions of North Missouri and Southern Iowa.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Made in Several Districts—Other Political Matters.

RUTLAND, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The First Congressional District Convention which assembled at this place to-day to nominate a candidate to represent the district in the Forty-first Congress, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. Thirteen ballots were taken, when there being no prospects of making a nomination, the Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The last ballot stood: F. E. Woodbridge, 71; W. G. Veasey, 67; C. W. Willard, 39; W. M. Dorr, 11; L. C. Kellogg, 8; Harmon Canfield, 1.

The Republican Convention of the First District reassembled at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and after preliminary business, proceeded to ballot, the vote for WILLARD steadily increasing. The twentieth ballot stood as follows: WILLARD, 95; VEASEY, 68; WOODBRIDGE, 29, and KELLOGG 2. At the close of the twentieth ballot, Messrs. PARK, MINER, and other Veasey men, nominated Hon. C. W. WILLARD, and urged all Veasey men to support him. The twenty-first ballot stood as follows: WILLARD, 162; VEASEY, 6; WOODBRIDGE, 20. The vote for WILLARD was then made unanimous, amid loud and continued applause. Messrs. P. P. PITKIN, CHARLES M. BLISS, AVERY LANE, and W. C. DIMTON were nominated for the District Committee. Col. GEORGE A. MERRILL was unanimously nominated as Elector at large. At 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned.

LEWISTON, Me., Thursday, Aug. 6.

Mr. ALONZO GARSETON, of this city, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Second District to-day. The Convention was addressed by Judge RICE, of Augusta; Mr. PILLSBURY, the Democratic candidate for Governor; Hon. DAVID DUNN, of Poland, and others. The Democrats have a flag-raising and mass-meeting to-night.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Republican Convention for the First District met here to-day. All the counties were not represented, though a large number of delegates were present. R. R. BUTLER was renominated for Congress, and Major A. H. PETTIBONE was chosen Elector. Both addressed the Convention, when it adjourned with cheers for GRANT and COLFAX.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Union State Convention met in Sacramento to-day, for the purpose of nominating five electors. The Second and Third Congressional Districts Union Conventions met in Sacramento yesterday. A. A. SARGENT, of Nevada County, was nominated for Congress from the Second District, and Chancellor HARTSON, of Napa County, was nominated for Congress from the Third District. The First District Convention will meet in this city Aug. 8, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

The opposition steamship *Nevada* sailed to-day for Panama, with $715,000 in treasure for New-York.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Hon. DENNIS McCARTHY was to-day unanimously renominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-third District for Congress.

GEN. GRANT.

His Reception in St. Louis and Speech to Serenaders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Gen. GRANT was serenaded here to-night. A large crowd was in attendance at the residence of WILLIAM McKEE, Esq. Hundreds of citizens thronged the residence, and were introduced to the General.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, three bands, each accompanied by a large crowd, from different parts of the city, with banners and transparencies, arrived and serenaded him. In response to repeated calls, the General appeared, and was introduced to the crowd by Gen. PILE. Gen. GRANT stepped forward and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I can scarcely find words to thank you for this very hearty and warm reception. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to meet so many friends in St. Louis, a place which has arisen since I have been a man grown, and where I have interests, and where I intend to become a resident at some future day. Thanking you again, I will bid you good night.

The speech was received with nine cheers, and large numbers pressed forward to greet the General, who remained on the steps some minutes, and shook hands with all who could approach within reach. He soon afterward left for his home.

Gen. GRANT leaves to-morrow for Galena.

Canadian Affairs—Anti-Union Movement in Nova Scotia.

MONTREAL, Canada, Thursday, Aug. 6.

A writ of error in the case of NOTMAN, who was sent to the Penitentiary on a conviction fo abortion, was argued to-day, the counsel for the condemned contending that the trial should be declared a mis-trial, on the ground of irregularity in the proceedings. The matter will go before the Privy Council in England.

WEDERICH LANCTOT has organized a new association for the independence of Canada.

Nearly all the Catholic Churches in this city have been robbed of gas fixtures, piping, &c.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 6.

So far the Canadian Ministers have received attentions from the Lieutenant-Governor, Admiral and private individuals, but no public demonstration has been made. But little is known concerning the result of this mission. Rumor says, however, that Mr. HOWE and other Dominion members accept the situation. Fifty-one members of the Assembly and ten of the Legislative Council have been holding a Convention the past three days. The proceedings are said to have been very harmonious. A Committee of seventeen was appointed, including the Executive Council, with Mr. HOWE as Chairman, to consider the best means, in the present emergency, for securing a repeal. The Convention then adjourned to Friday.

The local Parliament met at 12 M. to-day, and remained in session five minutes, and then adjourned till Monday, to give the Convention time to complete its labors.

The weather is clear; the thermometer indicates 65 degrees.

Destruction of Several Steamers by Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 6.

A fire broke out this morning in the engine-room of the steamer *Delaware*, and soon communicated to the steamer *Potomac*, which was lying along side. The flames spread thence to the steamers *Pine Grove* and *Ezra Porter* and a barge. The total loss is estimated at about $100,000.

The *Ezra Porter* was owned in Pittsburg; was valued at $48,000, and insured $32,000 in Pittsburg offices.

The *Potomac* was valued at $32,000, and was insured $18,000 in Cincinnati offices.

The *Pine Grove* was owned by the Nashville Packet Company; was valued at $12,000, and was insured in Pittsburg offices.

The barge was valued at $1,800 and was insured $1,500.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Cattle Disease at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The panic in regard to the disease among the cattle at the stock-yards has measurably subsided. The diseased cattle have been thoroughly excluded from the healthy ones, and every precaution is being taken to prevent a further infection. The shipment of diseased cattle over the Pennsylvania roads has been stopped. It is believed that the entire shipment of 800 will die, as nearly all are affected.

JAPAN.

Success of the Military Operations of the Tycoon—A Division of the Empire Probable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamship *Continental* has arrived from the North with $123,000 in treasure.

The *Continental* spoke the United States steamer *Onward*, twenty-nine days from Yokohama, Japan, and took on board an officer with dispatches for the Government.

The advices from Japan are to July 4, and represent an unusually wet season.

The tea and silk markets were dull.

The Tycoon had been generally successful in his military operations against the Mikado, though the war might result in a division of the Empire.

Flour has declined. Superfine is quoted at $5 50 and extra at $6 50. Wheat quiet at $1 60@$1 80. Legal-tenders 69¾.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs on his Way to Europe—Shipment of Coolies to Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamship *Montana* arrived to-night from Honolulu. Among the passengers is M. C. DEVERIGAY, the Hawaiian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is *en route* for Europe with plenipotentiary powers for the revision of treaties, &c.

The contract for the second steamship between San Francisco and Honolulu, for which a subsidy is offered by the Hawaiian Government, will be offered to bidders in this city.

The steamer brings documents which show that a large number of Coolies have been shipped at Macao, China, for Havana and the Chincha Islands.

The United States steamer *Mohongo* is at Honolulu.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Entertainment Given By Secretary Seward—Their Visits Among the Farmers.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, July 6.

The Chinese Embassy and a large number of citizens were entertained at the hospitable mansion of Secretary SEWARD last evening. In the course of the evening, music and dancing were introduced for the entertainment of the Chinese members of the Embassy, to whom the mingling of the sexes in society is a novel and heretofore unheard-of thing. Their amusement at the strange sight of ladies and gentlemen joining in the dance was a marked feature of the evening. Cards were exchanged between the Chinese and their visitors, the former giving their address in the national hieroglyphics, which were of course in great demand. The evening passed off agreeably to all present, with no crushing or trespassing to mar its pleasure, and all retired well pleased with the hospitality and kind attention on the part of their hosts.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning the Embassy, accompanied by a large number of citizens in carriages, took conveyances for the farm of Mr. H. S. DUNNING, situated about a mile and a half west of the city, to witness an exhibition of the operations of the Kirby reaper. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the whole Embassy, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD and several friends, went to Willow Brook, and were entertained by Ex Gov. THROOP and E. T. T. MARTIN. The party returned to Secretary SEWARD's at about 10 o'clock this evening. They leave for Niagara Falls to-morrow morning.

The Case of the Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth against Gen. Sheridan and Others.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Before Justice THOLEN, yesterday, the case of State *vs.* Gen. SHERIDAN, Gen. GIBBS, Gen. McKEVER, Lieut. LEVY and Corporal LEE, for assault with sabres, &c., taking postal stamps, envelopes, United States Treasury notes, and postal currency to the amount of $2,000, was partially decided.

Corporal LEE, who commanded the soldiers, and forcibly ejected Postmaster DUNN from the Reserve, was adjudged guilty and fined $1 and costs. The Court adjourned until this morning, when the trial of the other defendants was proceeded with, and the same verdict rendered in all, except the case of Gen. SHERIDAN, who was fined $100. The defendants appealed to the Criminal Court.

Telegram from Gen. Sheridan Relative to the Death of Gen. Halpine.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Aug. 6.

To His Excellency Gov. Fenton, Albany, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: My personal friendship and admiration for Gen. HALPINE induces me to ask your Excellency in filling the vacancy occasioned by his death to be guided by considerations for his helpless family. If the appointment could be given to some good man who could afford to devote its profits for the benefit of his helpless little children, you will place thousands of admiring friends under lasting obligations.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

Roscoe Conkling Serenaded at Utica.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Loyal League of Utica, with a large number of personal and political friends of Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, serenaded him at the Butterfield House last evening. When he appeared upon the balcony he was vociferously applauded. He spoke briefly in response to the call of his friends.

A Rowdy Shot by a New-Yorker at Rocky Point.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 6.

THOMAS MORAN, one of an excursion party from Worcester, was fatally shot at Rocky Point this afternoon by EDWARD J. CAMPBELL, of New-York, who arrived at the Point this morning. CAMPBELL was arrested and lodged in the East Greenwich jail. MORAN and four companies jostled CAMPBELL and then attempted to whip him.

Seymour and Blair Ratification Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Democrats of this city held a meeting to-night to indorse the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Tweddle Hall was crowded, and there were three or four stands outside. The speakers were FRANCIS KERNAN, S. S. COX, A. J. FELLOWS, of Arkansas, and several local orators.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Returns from the interior counties come in slowly. The indications now are that Gov. STEVENSON's majority will reach fully 80,000.

Entries for the Jerome Park Fall Meeting.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The entries for the Fall Meeting at Jerome Park, and the meeting at Springfield, Mass., in the second week of September, closed here yesterday. The entries with the Secretaries for both meetings are very full, thus insuring good sport for both events.

Suicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 6.

A cigar dealer, named GEORGE ZIMMERMAN, committed suicide to-day by blowing out his brains.

The Troy and Greenfield Railroad.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Troy and Greenfield Railroad will not be in running order to the Hoosac Tunnel Aug. 10, as expected. The regular trains will commence running, however, Aug. 17, and will be advertised early next week.

MISSOURI.

The Democratic State Convention—The Platform Adopted—Seymour and Blair Indorsed—State Officers Nominated.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 6.

Immediately after the assembling of the Democratic State Convention this morning, the Committee on Platform reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of Missouri in Convention assembled, looking only to living issues, and cordially inviting the coöperation of every lover of constitutional liberty, regardless of past or present party associations, do, in view of the condition of the State and nation, proclaim and resolve as follows:

First—That we hail with unbounded satisfaction the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR and F. P. BLAIR for President and Vice-President of the United States, upon a platform of principles bold, earnest, sound and truthful; that with fixed purpose and unconquerable zeal will labor in this canvass to the end that our country may be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

Second—While we are willing to protect the colored race from every assault upon their natural rights, we are unalterably opposed to negro suffrage and negro equality—its logical sequence. The proposition now pending in this State to admit to the elective franchise the untutored African, while thousands of intelligent, industrious and law-abiding white men are excluded from the ballot-box, is a gross insult to our race, and a ghastly mark of contempt for the commonest principles of justice.

Third—That the declaration of the Missouri Radicals in their platform, that they "cherish no revengeful feelings toward those who fought in fair, open battle, though for an unjust cause, and stand ready to restore to them every political privilege at the earliest moment consistent with State and national safety," is a transparent falsehood, in view of the fact that, though the reasoning of the United States Supreme Court in the adjudication of cases, proves the Missouri test oath unconstitutional, null and void—this party of proscription still require the oath to be administered, and are at the present moment reorganizing their political machinery through the infamous registration law, to give strained and unwarranted interpretation of that oath.

Fourth—We challenge the world to produce in the whole history of tyranny, a parallel to the lawless violence, the harsh oppression, the grinding inexorable despotism of the Radical Party of Missouri in its dealings with the people. The rule of that party has brought utter demoralization into almost every branch of the public service, through its officials and honored representatives, has robbed the State of millions of money, lavished countless thousands upon party favorites, and squandered thousands more on useless and extravagant expenditures; murderers and thieves are eulogized as quiet citizens and Christian gentlemen; destroyers of a free Press and invaders of peaceful communities are held up for applause and public honors; the plunderers of the Treasury are unimpeached and unindicted; the perpetrators of matchless villainies are welcomed as respectable members of Radical Legislatures, Radical caucuses and Radical Conventions.

Fifth—That we enunciate as a legal proposition, that every citizen of lawful age, having resided in the State and county the length of time required by law, has the right of suffrage; but we urge upon every loyal voter in the State to register and vote. While we demand a fair and impartial registration of all qualified voters under the law, we condemn and discountenance any improper interference with or attempts to intimidate the registration officers in the proper discharge of their official duties; that supporting and obeying all laws regularly enacted, the Democracy are the party of law and order, and their accession to power will give peace and tranquility to this distracted land.

Sixth—The condition of our State, no less than the true principles of political and official action, demands frugality and economy, the contraction of expenditures, the lessening of taxation, and, in short, the adoption of a rigid policy of retrenchment and reform.

A resolution, recommended by the Committee, was also adopted, to appoint a Committee to prepare an address to the people on the issues of the day, and the rights of citizens to register and vote under the existing laws, and the decisions of the Courts on the same, and to point out a mode of legal redress for those who may be wrongfully deprived of such rights.

Hon. JNO. S. PHELPS was then nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor by acclamation, and Col. NORMAN J. COLEMAN, of St. Louis, for Lieutenant Governor, after which the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Convention made the following additional nominations this afternoon:

For Secretary of State—BERNHARD POEPPING.
For Attorney-General—J. A. HOCKADAY.
For Auditor—CHARLES C. ROSSIER.
For Treasurer—ROBERT HUNDTHAUNN.
For Register of Lands—JAMES M. REAGAN.

The Convention then adjourned, leaving the nominations for three Judges of the Supreme Court until to-morrow morning.

A ratification meeting was held by the Democracy at the Court-house this evening. The attendance was larger than at any meeting held here for a long time. There were two speaker-stands. The principal speakers were members of the Convention from the country, who created much enthusiasm.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Ocean Queen—$806,351 in Treasure.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, which left Aspinwall July 29, arrived at this port yesterday. We print below her

SPECIE LIST.

A. Belmont & Co.	$271,021 99	Wells, Fargo & Co	$32,801 27
Lees & Waller	222,000 00	Total	$798,356 19
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	114,800 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Eugene Kelly & Co	83,300 00	Kunhardt & Co.	$4,995 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	74,432 93	F. Probst & Co.	2,000 00
		Lanman & Kemp.	1,000 00
Grand Total			$806,351 19

The Panama Revolutionists Victorious—End of the Civil War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

The Panama Revolutionists, under the lead of Gen. PONCE, have finally succeeded, without a fight, in getting possession of the State Government. Señor AMADOR GUERRERA, the constitutionally-elected President, having been unable to rally around his standard a sufficient number of men, on account principally of a lack of money, surrendered to Gen. PONCE, and delivered up to him his tremendous war material, consisting, as the papers say, of 228 muskets, 15,000 percussion caps and 22 boxes of cartridges. Gen. PONCE, on his part, agreed to pardon all those who opposed the revolution, and so the big war is ended—till somebody else buys out the battalion. So everything is lovely again, except that foreign merchants will have to pay for the *fandango* in the shape of additional taxes next December.

We have no news from the Capital of the Republic, and none either from Central or South America—the mails from the two latter points not being due until to-morrow or next day.

The *De Soto* arrived at Aspinwall this evening.

Gen. Howard's Advice to the Richmond Freedmen.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 5.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD last night addressed an audience composed chiefly of colored people at Ebenezer Church, (colored.) Before his arrival the brethren sang, much to our satisfaction, semi-political hymns, one of which had a chorus substantially as follows: "We look like men; are not we men; we were men in war." But when Parson RANDOLPH, (colored,) before introducing Gen. HOWARD, after praying for him, Gen. BROWN and the success of "the cause," gave out a familiar hymn to a familiar tune, the discord was frightful, showing that they now practice political songs and neglect the spiritual.

Gen. HOWARD, who is a fluent speaker though nothing of an orator, told them many things which they ought to have known three years ago, before their minds were poisoned by carpet-baggers and scalawags. His speech was, in fact, for the most part a sermon, and he enjoined upon them first of all to love God and keep his commandments. It would not do for them, as professing Christians, while not recognizing every one as a neighbor, to want to take the mote out of a brother's eye while they had a beam in their own. God had made them black for some wise purpose. He never makes a mistake, and the colored man who repines that he is not white is sinful. The Lord, nevertheless, if they are pure in heart, loves them just as well as he does any of his other created beings. He told them further, if they were Christians, and their employers used hard words to them, to remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath. He believed the white people of Virginia loved the colored people, and the colored people the white people. There were ties of affection which could not be easily severed. They prefer colored labor, and hence the failure of white emigration. He had seen the good feeling which existed between them on the occasion of his visits to the Tredegar Works and the tobacco factories. On the subject of politics he had only to tell them to lean on the Saviour as the only hope of salvation, and vote according to their conscientious convictions of right, without regard to the opinion or directions of anybody. He would forfeit his self-respect if he attempted to influence the vote of any man. He hoped none of them were foolish enough to expect land to be given them, and earnestly counseled them to save money and buy land. He also impressed upon them the importance of having clean houses, of sending their children to school regularly, and of taking a more intelligent view of religion, adding that religion does not consist in shouting, in mere feelings of joy, but is something higher, more ennobling and enduring.

Gen. HOWARD spoke until after 10 o'clock, and was listened to with marked attention.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 6.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The public announcement this morning of the acceptance of Commissioner ROLLINS' resignation occasioned considerable excitement in political circles, which finally centered itself in conjectures regarding the next step to be made by the President in the internal revenue imbroglio. It is held by prominent Republicans that the President having made a nomination pending Mr. ROLLINS' resignation, recognized its conditions, and consequently his present position is decidedly inconsistent, while others maintain that his arbitrary acceptance of the resignation is nothing more or less than a direct attempt to remove Mr. ROLLINS in violation of law. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration insist that the President has the right to ignore the conditions imposed by the resignation, as they claim Mr. ROLLINS had no right to tender it with such a proviso. The whole matter has been referred to Attorney-General EVARTS, who has returned from his Auburn trip, for an opinion, particularly regarding the power of the President under the circumstances and to make an *ad interim* appointment. In the meantime the Secretary of the Treasury has notified Deputy Commissioner HARLAN of the President's action, and the latter is virtually in charge of the Revenue Bureau. Commissioner ROLLINS, who is absent in New-Hampshire, will probably return forthwith, and, unless he has changed his mind since his departure, will claim the right to hold his office until the Senate vacates it by confirming some one else, the President's acts and opinions to the contrary notwithstanding. As a matter of course, this new movement has developed a slight feeling in favor of a meeting of Congress in September, but it will undoubtedly die away, unless the President does something which is more capable of being construed into a flagrant violation of the law, which is not probable.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CAMPAIGN.

It is daily more apparent, from the course of the Administration in matters pertaining to the different Departments, and particularly to the navy-yards, that the Administration is inclined to preserve a strict neutrality in the pending Presidential campaign. The statements regarding the expressions of opinion on this subject by members of the Cabinet must be accepted with grains of allowance, as with the exception of Messrs. EVARTS and SCHOFIELD, who are open in their support of GRANT and COLFAX, and Messrs. SEWARD and RANDALL, who express unqualified disgust of the New-York platform, they are not talkative. It is well understood, however, that Messrs. McCULLOCH and BROWNING are inclined to support SEYMOUR and BLAIR, while Secretary WELLES is in doubt.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Gen. MEADE's first order from Headquarters, Department of the South, makes no allusion to concentration of troops contemplated by him in his last order as District Commander; advices from Atlanta are to the effect that no movement of troops has yet begun, and that it may not be deemed judicious to withdraw the troops for the present from quite a number of interior stations in the several States of his command.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The delay in taking possession of League Island by the Government is occasioned by the necessity under existing laws of a thorough investigation of the title to land purchased by the Government. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General some time since, and by him referred to the United States District Attorney for the district in which League Island is located. The papers in the case are exceedingly voluminous, including a continuous chain of evidence of change of ownership from the date of the Penn Treaty to the present day. The expenses of the investigation are defrayed by the Navy Department.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Mrs. Senator TRUMBULL express a fear to-night that she will not recover from the severe illness with which she has been confined to her bed for some time. She is reported to be sinking rapidly to-night, and it is not expected that she will live until Sunday at the furthest.

Hon. THAD. STEVENS is rapidly improving in health, and to-day received a few visitors. He is able to sit up, and has resumed the charge of his ordinary business.

Secretary SCHOFIELD is expected to return from his Northern tour to-morrow.

The Hon. WM. MUNGEN of Ohio, who was sunstruck last week, has entirely recovered and will return home soon.

Secretary SEWARD will not return from Auburn until next week.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 6.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

The official interview between President JOHNSON and Col. DEANE, of Louisiana, a member of Gov. WARMOUTH's staff, was pleasant and conciliatory, the President, during the interview, showing no disposition to question the legitimacy of the Government of Louisiana, which furnished credential to Col. DEANE. Without giving Gov. WARMOUTH's messenger any official assurances, the President expressed the opinion that the course he pursued in regard to Tennessee would be adopted in Louisiana and other Southern States, namely: That upon proper application the Federal troops, (of which there are a sufficient number in the South,) would be used under Federal control for the suppression of disorders. The documents presented by Col. DEANE were referred to the War Department, and the matter remains in abeyance until Gen. SCHOFIELD returns on Saturday.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL EVARTS.

Attorney-General EVARTS returned this morning from his visit to New-York, and had an early interview with the President. Secretary McCULLOCH and Mr. EVARTS also had an interview this afternoon.

GEN. KILPATRICK.

Major-Gen. KILPATRICK will return from his mission to Chili during the present month for the purpose of attending to his private affairs. It is also stated that he will enter the political canvass for Gen. GRANT. Gen. KILPATRICK will probably address a few societies while in this country, having received a number of invitations to lecture upon South America and SHERMAN's march from Atlanta, during which he commanded the cavalry of that army.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Major-Gen. HOWARD has issued a circular promulgating the act of Congress relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, which was vetoed on the last day of the session, and immediately passed over the veto.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major J. C. G. Happersett, Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered before the Army Medical Board at New-York, to be examined for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Randall has been relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and ordered to San Francisco.

Major M. R. Delany, of the One Hundred and Fourth Colored Infantry, has been mustered out and honorably discharged.

Gen. Canby is expected to arrive here about the last of this week or the first of next, and immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties as commander of this Department.

Brevet Major C. B. White, Assistant Surgeon, has been assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Fort Schuyler, New-York harbor.

Gen. Emory, the present commander of the Department, will remain in this city, he being a member of the Board to revise the cavalry tactics, now in session here.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs from July 25 to the 31 inclusive, were as follows:

Boston	$218,813
New-York	2,255,152
Philadelphia	149,484
San Francisco	170,315
Total	$2,793,764

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The New Tax Law—Instructions to Collectors Relative to the Tobacco and Whisky Tax.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

DRAWBACK ON RUM.

Regulations for the allowance of drawback on alcohol or rum, under the provisions of the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, approved July 20, were this morning issued from the Treasury Department. It is observed that the allowance of drawback is limited by the terms of the law to "alcohol and rum," and no drawback is to be allowed except upon the articles of alcohol and rum, as known in commerce. No drawback will be allowed upon alcohol of a less degree of proof than 80 degrees, by the hydrometer or instrument for ascertaining the proof of liquors under the Revenue and Collection laws of the United States pertaining to customs. All exportations of such alcohol, to be entitled to drawback, must be in quantities not less than 2,000 gallons, and in casks containing not less than thirty gauge or wine gallons of alcohol.

Rum can only be exported with privilege of drawback in quantities not less than 2,000 proof gallons, and in casks containing not less than 30 gauge or wine gallons each; and drawback will be allowed only on the basis and number of proof gallons actually exported. To entitle an exporter to allowance of drawback of taxes paid upon alcohol or rum, he must, at least six hours previous to the time for inspecting, gauging and lading the casks intended for export on which he shall desire to claim a drawback of Internal Revenue taxes, present to the Collector of Customs for the port of entry on which such exportation is to be made, an application in duplicate setting forth his intention to export the article described therein, specifying the whole number of casks, the marks and several numbers thereon, the kind of spirits, whether alcohol or rum as known in commerce, the number of gauge or wine gallons, the number of proof gallons claimed to be contained in each cask, and the amount of tax paid thereon; setting forth his intention to export the same, and the name of the vessel at which the same is to be inspected and gauged, and the port to which the same is intended to be exported.

Forms for the transaction of business in accordance with the instructions above given are contained in the regulations, as well as forms of the order for examination and shipment by Customs inspectors and gaugers, and inspectors' certificates, &c. If the merchandise be exported by any person other than the distiller by whom the tax was paid, the exporter shall file with the entry a duplicate invoice or bill of purchase as evidence of ownership; one copy of the same to be annexed to the copy of entry with the bill of lading duly signed by the master of the vessel, to be retained by the Collector, and another copy of invoice or bill of purchase when the shipment is completed, is to be transmitted by the Collector of Customs, with the copy of entry and duplicate of the bond, to the Secretary of the Treasury. The exporter shall also give bond in duplicate to the United States, with at least two sureties, satisfactory to the Collector of Customs, conditioned that the principal named in said bond will export the spirits as specified in said entry to the port mentioned and designated in said entry, and that the same shall not be landed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The penal sum named in the bond shall be equal to not less than double the amount of drawback claimed on such alcohol or rum.

The following memorandum of inclosures conclude the regulations:

If the claim for drawback is allowed, a draft for the amount found due will be forwarded from the Treasury Department. Exporters, to avoid miscarriage or delay in receiving their drafts, should be particular to give their Post Office address in full, on the application for allowance of drawbacks. For the discharge and cancellation of the export bond, the same certificate and other evidence will be required, as in case of lading, or bonds for export of imported merchandise exported from the United States under the laws and regulations made in pursuance thereof appertaining to the Customs. The entries and bonds are to be numbered in consecutive order, from number one upward, and the other papers in each respective case to have corresponding. The same fees and charges are to be collected in like manner upon exports of alcohol and rum for allowance of drawback as are chargeable to exporters for like services in the Custom-house, in cases of exports of imported merchandise. In case of failure on the part of the exporters to comply in all respects with the requirements of the law and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, in matters of applications for drawback of taxes claimed to have been paid on alcohol and rum under the act of July 20, 1868, the claim for drawback will be disallowed. Proof by affidavit will not be received to supply deficiencies of official or record evidence to substantiate the claims. Nor will drawbacks be allowed for taxes claimed to have been paid on alcohol or rum exported in casks not stamped, or upon which the name of the distiller, the district, the date of payment of the tax and number of proof gallons has not been cut or burned thereon, as required by the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of the act of July 20, 1868.

The foregoing regulations will be in force and take effect immediately.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular, addressed to collectors of customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 4, 1868.

SIR: Your attention is directed to sections Nos. 77, 81, 82, 85, 87, 93, 94 and 108 of the act of July 20, 1868, entitled, "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes." Under the 77th section all manufactured tobacco and snuff, not including cigars imported from foreign countries previous to the 1st day of October, 1868, is required to be placed in a bonded warehouse of the United States at the place of importation, and cannot be withdrawn from such warehouse nor be entered for consumption or transportation in the United States prior to the 1st day of October, 1868. You will perceive also that the same section imposes upon such imported tobacco and snuff in addition to the import duties, the tax prescribed in this act like kinds of tobacco and snuff manufactured in the United States and requires that the same stamps respectively shall be affixed. The 93d section provides that all cigars imported from foreign countries, after the passage of this act shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, pay the tax prescribed in this act for cigars manufactured in the United States and have the same stamp affixed. Such stamps shall be affixed and cancelled by the owner or importer of cigars while they are in the custody of the proper Custom-house officers, and such cigars shall not pass out of the custody of such officers until the stamps have been so affixed and cancelled. The import duty is prescribed by the proviso at the end of section 87, to wit: $2 50 per pound, and 25 cents *ad valorem*, and the internal revenue tax by the 81st section in the following words: "On cigars of all description made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $5 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not exceeding three pounds per thousand, $1 50 per thousand; when weighing exceeding three pounds per thousand, $5 per thousand." Section 108 enacts that all the provisions of this act, which require the use of stamps, shall take effect at the end of sixty days from the passage of this act, and that the delay may be still further extended if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury. The last clause of section 82 provides that cigarettes and cheroots shall be held to be cigars, under the meaning of this act. The Department holds that under the 77th section all manufactured tobacco and snuff, imported after the passage of this act, and until Oct. 1, 1868, must be warehoused, and so remain until said Oct. 1, 1868. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots imported after the passage of this act are required to pay the new rate of import duty, as prescribed by the proviso at the end of section 87, above referred to, and the new internal revenue tax prescribed by the 81st section above cited. You will observe that section eighty-five requires that all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, containing respectively 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 cigars each, and that section 93 extends this provision to imported cigars, so that they cannot be permitted to pass from your custody without being so packed, whether imported in that condition or otherwise. But under the provisions of the 108th section, no internal revenue stamps are required within the time limited by that section. In other respects the several sections above cited or referred to take effect from and after the passage of the act, under the last clause of section 82, above quoted. The provision in regard to packing also extends to cigarettes and cheroots. The new law does not abolish the ordinary Custom-house stamps now in use and placed on all packages of imported cigars, but they must be affixed to the boxes in which they passed out of your custody. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is understood, will at an early day issue regulations for the collection of the internal revenue on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, and until stamps are provided, you will, before permitting cigars, &c., to pass out of your custody, require the production of satisfactory evidence, under said regulations, of the payment of said tax.

Very respectfully, H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Conkling at Home—Response to a Serenade.

Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING was serenaded at the Butterfield House, Utica, on Wednesday evening, by many of the Republicans of that city. After repeated calls he appeared on the balcony and made a short and appropriate speech, which is reported by the Utica *Herald* as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The occasion admonishes me to be brief in expressing my thanks to you for the kindness and compliment implied by this visit. On this side the grave, few consolations are so great as the good opinion of our fellow-men. To be held in consideration even by strangers or dwellers in the uttermost ends of the earth, has been in all ages a darling object of ambition among men; but how unsatisfactory must this be compared with the good esteem of those at home. When a man's neighbors who have known him long and well, who know his errors, his foibles and his faults, still give him their confidence and respect, when returning after a long absence, he finds that a place has been kept for him on the roll of kindly-remembered names—that man, whoever he may be, is the recipient of the greatest gratification, the greatest satisfaction that man can give or take away. Returning, as I do, after eight weary months of absence and anxiety, I have a pleasure which I cannot tell in finding among my neighbors a warmth which Time with his frosty fingers could not chill—a confidence and generosity the same as you have so often evinced in days gone by. In exchange for your greetings I can only assure you that I bring back a heart unchanged—a faith and a purpose unfaltering—principles unaltered and an undiminished devotion toward that cause for which you and I have stood shoulder to shoulder for many a day and year. Do not suppose, however, that I appropriate to myself, personally, this demonstration—far from it. You have been organizing this evening pursuant to a high duty and privilege which waits an American citizenship. You have assembled here in such great numbers because of the faith which you and I alike hold in the cause for which we have fought so many battles, and for which we are going to win a crowning victory in November next. You believe, as I believe, that peace, prosperity and progress hang upon the election of GRANT and COLFAX, of GRISWOLD and CORNELL. You see, as I see, that the approaching canvass summons us once more to the issue between patriotism and treason. You feel as I feel that in November the American people must decide whether their Government shall remain in the hands of its friends or be surrendered to its betrayers and its foes. In this faith we shall work and by this sign we shall conquer. There is much to be talked about in this caucus—not of unworthy chase of candidates, but of discussion of principles standing in eternal conflict with each other, of contending policies and measures, of ideas warring against ideas, upon the wise disposition of which the country must rely for peace, advancement and perpetuity, for the maintenance of the public credit, and for the increase of power and position among the nations of the earth. On a future occasion, I hope, with your permission, to discuss these topics in your hearing, somewhat in length. I allude to them now only because they occupy my thoughts as they occupy yours, and fill me with comfort in the undoubting belief that the next Governor of New-York will be JOHN A. GRISWOLD, and that the next President of the United States will be ULYSSES S. GRANT. I am about to leave home on a journey to the far West—to those magnificent plains and pastures which are found beyond the Mississippi and are found nowhere else from the rising to the setting sun. I go in search of rest and strength, so that after the canvass actually begins I may bear the heat and burden which may be assigned to me. Going and returning, and abiding with me always, will be a grateful memory of unnumbered favors received from the people of this city, and from friends whom I see now as so often heretofore, gathered close around me. Wishing health and happiness to you and to yours, and thanking you again for this manifestation, I bid you all good night.

Mr. CONKLING was liberally cheered at the close of his speech.

Gen. Frank P. Blair in St. Joseph—His Response to a Serenade.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, Aug. 2.

Gen. BLAIR arrived in St. Joseph yesterday, on the 12 o'clock train from Leavenworth. He stopped at the Pacific House, where he was called upon during the afternoon by numerous personal and political friends. About 7 o'clock an immense concourse of citizens collected at the east front of the Hotel, where the distinguished visitor was serenaded by a band in attendance for that purpose. Gen. BLAIR was vociferously called, and being introduced by Col. L. M. LAWSON, of this city, made his appearance and spoke very briefly, in substance about as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF ST. JOSEPH: In addressing the large and enthusiastic audience before me I shall not insult you by calling you "fellows," or by advising you to throw a man in the river who happens to differ in opinion regarding the sentiments expressed, as I understand has been done by a distinguished military gentleman in this place upon a recent occasion. I believe this to be a free country, and that the people will treat those with respect who respect the people. Our objection to the principles of our adversaries in this great political campaign is that they assume too dictatorial a tone toward the people. They denounce me as a revolutionist—say that I wish to inaugurate another rebellion, because I say it is time for the rule of the bayonet to be checked. [Great applause.] The people of the State of Missouri and the people of the whole country are tired of being bound to obey the dictates of their military commanders. We believe it is time for the will of the people to be carried out. This will be done. [A voice: "We'll fix that in November."] Yes, we will settle that in November, and we will do it peaceably by the ballot. The people are now fully aroused, and none of these men will dare to defy the will of the people. Those who attempt it will come to grief, and it is time they should come to grief. Unless checked they will go on until they establish negro suffrage over this State, and the Northern States, as they already have in ten States of this Union. They will extend a military despotism over all the States, and negro supremacy as far as the people will allow it. This fragmentary Congress, and the carpet-baggers that have got into the Senate under the auspices of this Rump, have already attempted to degrade the white men of all the States to a condition of inferiority to the negro. This is the main issue. The people have decided in all those States where they have enjoyed the privilege of a free vote, that this thing cannot be; and I tell you that the will of the people shall be carried out in spite of the designs of these ambitious men who have trampled the Constitution under their feet, and a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to the people of the Southern as well as of the Northern States. But we are told that even if the Democratic Party elect their President, and a majority of the House of Representatives, that these carpet-baggers who assume to constitute a majority of the Senate, will defeat legislation, and will impose this ignorant and semi-barbarous race of negroes upon the country as the superior of the white man. Let them dare to do it, and they will find that the more than one million majority of voters who are opposed to this scheme will make it impossible for them to perpetuate such a continuing outrage upon American citizens. The people have risen in their might everywhere, from Maine to California, and have by their votes said they will not have this negro supremacy kept up in this country. They will not be shaken in this purpose to turn aside the bayonet that is still kept pointed at the throats of the white men of the South. Neither will the Radical Party, in its hopeless minority, be able to defeat the will of the people. I feel an abiding confidence in the success of the Democratic Party of to-day, because it is right. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your very kind and attentive audience, I bid you farewell.

Curious Case of False Pretence in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 6.

Yesterday morning, GEORGE BENNERS and LEWIS HALSWORTH were arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretence. The men were taken to the Central Station, where an examination of their persons brought to light a number of subscription papers purporting to be certificates from ward clubs authorizing the bearers to collect money for a ward flag. With due regard to impartiality in political matters the subscription papers were designed for circulation among Democrats and Republicans, and the appeal in each was in the same phraseology, except in the case of the names of GRANT and COLFAX or SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Each paper was signed by the same "committee," Charles Thompson, John Ellison and Peter Farrell; each paper also contained a list of subscribers to the fund, the amounts ranging from $5 to $20. Owing to the fact that some of the names of subscribers were used merely for effect, the papers give no idea of the amount of money collected, but the amount marked reached in the aggregate to $180.

At the close of the hearing Alderman BEITLER inquired: "BENNERS, what have you to say about this?" BENNERS—"Well, I intended to present all these Clubs with flags after I received enough money to do it." HALSWORTH, in answer to the same query, said: "I had nothing to do with this thing, until a few days ago, and I made nothing on it." The defendants were held in $2,500 to answer at court. After the hearing some one inquired of BENNERS what he had done with the money. He replied, unconcernedly, "Oh, I gave it to a boy out of the window to take home."

A call is issued for the Seymour and Blair ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 13th of August, and Hon. JOSIAH ABBOTT, JAMES [illegible] KEITH, EDWIN C. BAILEY, CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY and WM. L. GASTON are announced to speak.

TWO MORE LIVES OF GRANT.

A POPULAR AND AUTHENTIC LIFE OF U. S. GRANT. By E. D. MANSFIELD. Cincinnati: R. M. CARROLL & Co. 1868.

THE LIFE OF U. S. GRANT. By H. C. DEMING. Hartford, 1868: S. S. SCRANTON & CO.

We suppose it is fairly matter of inference that the works of which we have placed the titles above—and which are but two out of many biographies of Gen. GRANT that have lately appeared—are designed to supply the popular demand, created by the circumstance of the pending political canvass, for a view of the career of the Republican Presidential candidate; in other words, that they are *campaign* lives of Gen. GRANT. Mindful of this, we shall not forget that the standard by which they are to be judged must have reference to the object of their composition.

Biography is the most profound and difficult branch of literary art, as portrait painting is the highest form of the pictorial art; and success in each demands the most exalted talent. "Lives" of Presidential aspirants, however, can hardly be called biography; their subjects are necessarily still on the active stage of life, and, as their careers are of course incomplete, anything like adequate judgment thereon is out of the question. All that can be aimed at in this class of compositions is such rapid, vivid delineation as will satisfy popular curiosity.

Viewed in this light, these two books possess decided merit. They are both by men of ability, of literary culture, and of experience in affairs. Mr. MANSFIELD is well known to the readers of this journal as a veteran publicist, who touches no subject without illuminating and adorning it. Mr. DEMING, to an intellect every way equipped for the task he has undertaken, adds a special qualification in the fact that, throughout the entire war, he was the enlightened, sympathetic and eloquent champion of Gen. GRANT. Both books have their individual characteristics: we fancy that of MANSFIELD, by its sketchy, popular treatment and compact shape, is better adapted for campaign purposes, while the more elaborate workmanship of Mr. DEMING's biography may entitle it to a longer vitality in the library of the student. It is needless to say that the career of GRANT is such that no writer could fail, on this theme, to make an interesting book; and while both these biographies have this quality in a high degree, we note with satisfaction that neither is marred by excessive eulogy.

Of the early life of GRANT there is but scanty record, the chief if not only authority on this part of his biography being afforded by the recently published reminiscences of his doting father. The authors of these "Lives" treat this part of their task very judiciously—they give proper weight to such significant foreshadowings of character as were afforded by the boyhood of their hero, but do not in the least attempt to make a youthful prodigy of him. They also dwell on his West Point and subsequent career up to the outbreak of the war, with as much fullness as the material will permit. Of his standing in the Academy MANSFIELD says: "In the great body of graduates from the Military Academy GRANT held an average standing—he was a fair type of the whole. In a class which originally numbered near a hundred, thirty-nine only were graduated, and of these GRANT was the twenty-first. Looking only to those who graduated, GRANT stood below the middle; but, looking to the whole class, he stood much above that." And of his mental and spiritual outfit at graduation, Mr. DEMING says: "With a head stuffed with the learning of the school, with ambition kindled and patriotism exalted by the genius of the place, with a mind skilled to manœuvre, attack and defend; a hand adroit in piling up stockades, and in digging rifle-pits and intrenchments, and apt in constructing hurdles, fascines and sap-rollers; with all his sensibilities vivid, all his senses keen, intent, animated the model of physical power and activity—Cadet GRANT is launched into the stormy ocean of life." Then comes his Mexican episode, in regard to which Mr. DEMING, we think, dilates with needless detail. All that can he said of his experience during that war is that it was a valuable preparation for the overwhelming responsibilities of the position to which he was destined. Mr. DEMING states that he has heard GRANT affirm that when he was first intrusted with high military authority he knew nothing of strategy except what he had learned by a critical observation, upon the spot, of the modes and expedients by which the genius of SCOTT counterbalanced the intrenched positions and the numerical superiority of the Mexicans. His career in the Mexican War, if not specially brilliant, was highly creditable: "in every battle of Gen. SCOTT's, from Vera Cruz to Mexico; in every battle of Gen. TAYLOR's, from Palo Alto to Monterey," is the honorable record he makes in the official reports. The balance of his service in the old army appears to have been unattended with any notable circumstances. He was made full Captain of the Fourth Infantry in August, 1853, but in July, 1854, resigned.

The subsequent civil history of GRANT makes a period of seven years, and is not filled with any remarkable events, except those of a purely domestic nature. He seems to have been like many men who get out of their element and do not know very well how to get in again. Few army officers who undertake to retire, after years of active service, find themselves completely at home in civil life till years have partially obliterated their former experience. Here, then, we have a period of tentative and failures. He farmed it near St. Louis for about four years, at the end of which he was not so well off pecuniarily as when he began. Yet even this rough experience had its uses. It is said that a lady of St. Louis met Gen. GRANT at Washington, after the close of the war, when he stood amid admiring circles, and remarked: "General, I think I saw you at St. Louis." "Yes, Madam, I used to bring you wood; that was the happiest part of my life, when I was laboring hard for the support of my family." After other varied experiences, he in 1859 went into the leather business with his father. He must have been a very quiet, retired man there, for when he afterward became so greatly distinguished, the people of Galena tried to recollect who he was; few remembered him, and he was even unknown to the member of Congress from his district, Mr. WASHBURNE. One of the papers of Galena has recently undertaken to tell how little known and how really obscure he was. If true, as probably it is, it only shows that he took no part in public affairs, made no noise, and was unobtrusive upon other men's business. "This," says Mr. MANSFIELD, "was his natural character, and from it nothing could be argued for or against his fitness for any particular line of business. A man living on the side of Vesuvius, before its last eruption, could truly say that he never heard of its eruption; that it was always quiet; and that it manifested no signs of great power or extraordinary brilliancy." But with the war came GRANT's time; then he returned to his element, and, renewing his armor, began that career which, commencing in the office of Gov. YATES at Springfield, flowed through all the campaigns of the war, and terminated only with the surrender of LEE at Appomattox Court-House.

The story of GRANT's early military services in the West has been so frequently and so fully told, that it is needless to make even the briefest summary of the manner in which it is treated in these works. Both authors we think act very sensibly in avoiding the complex details of campaigning and devoting themselves to bringing into relief the salient and significant features of GRANT's performances. His very first exploit in seizing Paducah illustrated the energy and promptitude of his character; then came Belmont, which may not perhaps be thought so well of, though both DEMING and MANSFIELD champion it vigorously, and then Donelson, which needs no defence, but is its own sufficient justification. "The reduction of Donelson," says DEMING, "was one of those decided successes which let in a glance of sunlight, lift the cloud of despondency and exhilarate the heart of nations. The country was jubilant to know that a General was at length found who seemed to understand what war meant, and what it did not mean—that in his judgment it did not mean lying in camp and garrison, drilling and organizing forever and ever; but seeking the enemy, moving on his works, pushing and pounding till he gave way. And that, when he did, you were not to wait for weeks and months for horses, shoes, transportation; but that you were to push on with such recources as you had, hang on his flanks like grim death, and if one expedient failed try another and another, till he was utterly routed and dissolved."

Then Shiloh came—the first great marshaling and measuring of the two mighty antagonists in the West—a battle on which it may without exaggeration be said the fate of the war hung. Of its tumultuous scenes we have in both these volumes most vivid delineation; and we regret that space will not allow of our transferring to our columns some of their pictured pages. Nor do the authors stop at mere brilliant description, for both furnish a discriminating analysis of the conduct and results of that grand encounter. Time has cleared away both the mystery and the misrepresentation of Shiloh; so that it is needless now either to review or to refute the stupid and ignorant calumnies that were retailed on the action and the commander at the time. That there were some faults committed at Pittsburg Landing, the blame of which, in the ultimate verdict of history, GRANT may have to share with others, may be readily conceded, but this need not detract from the incontestable praise that belongs to him who out of great tribulation snatched the prize of victory. It was, we think, however, worth while for Mr. MANSFIELD to put on record, as he has done in his painstaking and exhaustive analysis of Shiloh, the criticisms that have been made on Gen. GRANT and the conduct of the action, together with their refutation. To the objection that it was an error to place the army on the left bank of the Tennessee, the author replies that the position was chosen and the army there located by Gen. C. F. SMITH during the time he was in command in GRANT's stead. MANSFIELD frankly states, however, that it was a fault not to have intrenched the position. Again it has been said that the army was surprised at Shiloh. "This," says MANSFIELD, "is contradicted both by the facts and the officers." To the misrepresentations as to GRANT himself—that he was far from the battle; that he was negligent; that he made no plan on the 6th for the battle of the 7th, &c.—he replies with equal effect; and he supplements this by a luminous exposition of the moral and material results that flowed from this victory.

There is, perhaps, no more intensely interesting chapter in the history of the war than that which details how through many endeavors and failures GRANT finally rose to the height of that audacious plan which led to the capture of Vicksburg. This is fully dwelt on by both DEMING and MANSFIELD, and in regard to the bold device of running the batteries and transferring the army to the Mississippi side, the former remarks: "Let the student of military history, if he can, produce a plan of more consummate audacity, of more staggering novelty. It directly invades those primary principles of the military art which direct you to tolerate no enemy between yourself and your base of supplies. It was a voluntary surrender to the foe of the position which he employs campaigns and exhausts all his tactics to acquire; and to retain which you squander means and men, and task to their utmost the resources of science and skill. Its prosecution involved the hazardous experiment of placing our army between PEMBERTON in Vicksburg and JOHNSON in the interior. It indicates a genius superior to all the trammels of rules, to all control from precedent." To this we may add, what is well known, that the plan met with the unanimous dissent and the avowed opposition of all the subordinates upon whom GRANT principally relied. If in face of the inherent difficulties of the operation and the incredulity of his lieutenants, GRANT succeeded in his bold enterprise, it will be hard to deny that it was by virtue of some quality which, call it what we may, is as precious as it is rare. "Some writers," observes MANSFIELD, treating of this exploit, "some writers say '*Grant had no genius*.' They look upon him as a sort of hard-headed pounding machine, who, with a strong will and a hard hammer, hammered the enemy to death. The rebel historian says he is an accident. Why, what would they have? What is genius? Especially, what is military genius? Do they know? The best definition of genius is, strong natural faculties, fully put forth on some one subject. Had not GRANT strong natural faculties, and did he not put them forth to the utmost degree? The campaign around Vicksburg was his own, emphatically his own, in opposition to the views of the Government and the advice of his Generals. Can the captious critics of GRANT's career show me any plan in the movements of the greatest Generals more original, better performed, or more far-sighted than the campaign of Vicksburg?" These are strong assertions and pertinent queries, and we leave the "captious critics" to answer as best they may.

Connected with the meeting of GRANT and PEMBERTON on the memorable occasion of the surrender of Vicksburg, there is one incident which has frequently been told, and yet which we had always supposed to be apochryphal till we met it related in GRANT's own words in this biography by DEMING. "While I was in Washington," says that writer, "I had the pleasure of hearing Gen. GRANT describe the meeting between PEMBERTON and himself on this memorable occasion. Immediately after listening to the account, I returned to my own room, committed it to paper, and sent it to my family at home. I transcribe his description from my own letter, now before me: 'While one of the Illinois regiments,' he said, 'was raising its flag upon the Court-house at Vicksburg, I deemed it but an act of courtesy to pay my respects to PEMBERTON, and went in search of his headquarters. I found him seated on the piazza of a house, surrounded by his officers and staff. No one advanced to receive me, or recognized my presence in any way. I dismounted my horse, and joined the party on the porch, when PEMBERTON acknowledged the acquaintance by a slight nod. He offered me no seat, and I remained standing, while he and his subordinates were sitting. A Mississippi General finally arose and pushed toward me his chair. The day was oppressively warm and dusty, and to relieve the constraint of the interview I asked for a glass of water. PEMBERTON pointed to the interior of the house, and I groped my way through it to the well in the rear, where I found a negro, who drew up a bucket and tendered me a drink from a gourd. I returned to the party on the piazza and found my chair reoccupied; and, although I remained standing for twenty minutes, I was not offered a seat again, and I left PEMBERTON and went on my way. Our sole conversation was about the supply of rations for his troops, and I learned then, for the first time, the number of men who had surrendered, having presumed all along that there were but fifteen to twenty thousand men in the garrison.'"

The conquest of Vicksburg was followed by the battle of Chattanooga, of which DEMING says that, "as an example of grand manœuvering it deservedly ranks with the greatest exploits of the greatest masters of the art of war." And then GRANT, who had figured so prominently in the subjection of the hostile forces in the West, being meanwhile raised to the rank of General-in-Chief, came to the East to try his mettle with the formidable army of LEE in Virginia. The campaign which followed on that theatre must always appear the most gigantic and terrible of the war; it is also the one in which GRANT's Generalship has been most challenged; and Messrs. DEMING and MANSFIELD have done well in giving it special prominence in their narratives. Here, again, we must regret that we are unable to find room for any selections. Both works close with full chapters on the characteristics of GRANT. These will be read with deep interest, for GRANT's is one of those natures that pique curiosity, and many more biographers may tell their story without cloying the public appetite.

Miscellaneous Literary Notes.

—*Dr. Conant's Translation of Genesis.* In another column will be found an advertisement of this valuable contribution to the Biblical literature of the day. The translation is a model of clear and simple English, and the explanatory notes are just what is needed by the student of the Bible—plain, directly to the point, and very learned without the show of learning.

—*Metallurgy of Iron.* By H. BAUERMAN, F. G. S., Associate of the Royal School of Mines. (New-York: VIRTUE & YORSTON, and D. VAN NOSTRAND.) This is the first Amercian edition of a very useful manual containing outlines of the history of Iron manufacture, methods of assay, analyses of iron ores, processes of manufacture of iron and steel, with an appendix on the Martin process for making steel. The volume is illustrated with numerous engravings on wood.

—*Cameos from English History.* By the author of *The Heir of Redclyffe*. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) The "cameos" in this neatly-printed volume are graphic sketches from English history, from ROLLO to EDWARD II., intended for the instruction of "young people just beyond the elementary history of England, and able to enter in some degree into the real spirit of events, and to be struck with characters and scenes presented with some relief;"—an excellent design happily executed.

—*The Butterfly Hunters.* The London *Saturday Review*, of July 25, says of one of TICKNOR & FIELDS' recent publications:

"Mrs. CONANT's *Butterfly Hunters* is a popular account of the principal moths and butterflies found in the New-England States, in the guise of a story, relating the experiences and adventures of a class of American schoolboys. The narrative part of the book is lively and amusing, and the work may be recommended to young people more confidently than most books professing 'to combine amusement with instruction.'"

—*The Negro at Home.* By LINDLEY SPRING. (New-York: Published by the author.) Mr. SPRING has written and published a very absurd book, full of gross ignorance and violent prejudice. "The people of the United States," to whom it is pretentiously dedicated, could hardly make a poorer use of their time than to waste it in reading Mr. SPRING's treatise.

—*The Mechanic's Tool-Book.* By W. B. HARRISON. (New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.) A practical manual, intended for the use of machinists, iron-workers and other mechanics. It is illustrated with many wood-cuts of machinery and tools.

—*English Magazines and Newspapers.* BRENTANO has received by the *Scotia* a full assortment of the latest English weeklies and other periodicals. Not even in London can a more complete stock of English literary papers and magazines be found.

—*Long Branch.* By J. H. SCHENCK. (New-York: The Trow & Smith Book Manufacturing Co.) An excellent guide-book, illustrated with maps showing the drives, hotels, views, antiquities, bathing, sporting, &c., to be found at this celebrated watering place.

—*The Blowpipe.* By G. W. PLYMPTON. (New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.) This is the second edition of a practical, well-arranged manual. It is illustrated with wood-cuts, and has a copious index.

INDIANA.

The West and Hot Weather—New Route West—The Crops—Politics—The Campaign Opened in Indiana—Great Receptions of the Indiana Senators.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, July 30, 1868.

After a fortnight delay, propitiated by the intolerable altitude of the mercury, I am encouraged to attempt the performance of my duty. I believe it was CATO who said: "*Homines, nihil agendo, discant male agere.*" That is, men by doing nothing, soon learn to do mischief. Hence, to make a personal application of the maxim, I would avoid the impending evil by work. The great West, of all the spots this side of the veritable Orient, where the body luxuriates and the spirit languishes, is the lazy man's paradise. Here it is a limitless, boundless bigness; the slopes are lazy inclinations, fairly stretching themselves from rounded upland to sleepy valley; the plains spread out before you listless and calm; and the very rivers that, like wounded snakes, drag their slow lengths along, drowsily illustrate the universal Walt Whitman condition of things occidental. The fields are so wide, the valleys so limitless, the forests so boundless, the growths so luxuriant, and nature so plethoric of profusion and jolly with plenty, that one's body and soul catch the somnolent vapidity, and only by virtue of the superiority of mind over matter is it attainable to arouse from the prevailing lethargy and write!

It is quite inexplicable to me why the denizens of the great metropolis of New-York hie away from her beautiful bay and surroundings during the heated term, seeking a respite in the tall grasses of the rural districts. Not in all the broad expanse of the Mississippi Valley can one get so delicious and invigorating a sail and breeze as in New-York Bay. It was therefore with some degree of reluctance that I departed from the shores washed by the waters of the Hudson a fortnight agone, and took passage for

THE WEST.

Coming, I tried a, to me, new route, by way of the Jersey Central, Pennsylvania Central, Pan Handle, and thence the Columbus and Indiana Central. Notwithstanding the intense heat, and over a part of the road the whirling dust grinding into eyes, mouth, ears and hair, I found the "Allentown Line" all that its friends claim for it as a through route from New-York West. The distance to the point of my destination from New-York was 885 miles, and thirty-six hours to a minute from the time of starting I was landed at the terminus of my journey. Thus, including all stoppages, two of which were a half hour each necessarily, and delays for meals, and so-forth, the average time was quite twenty-five miles per hour. Compared to the system of transportation in vogue half a century ago, when my now silver-haired paternal relative followed the star of empire westward into this then almost impenetrable wilderness, it would seem a fairy tale—a miraculous dream. Our ancestral sturdy yeomanry came west by slow and tortuous approaches, by the motive power of the pack-mule and the ox. Now we whirl over valley, and dash through the very bowels of the earth, finding ourselves a thousand miles from home before recovered from the surprise of the first hour's reckless speed. All well and good, if we reach our journey's end with conjoined limbs and a consolidated cranium. These desirable conditions are not inveighed against on the "Allentown Line." There, safety, comfort and speed are combined in an admirable degree. I do not say this disparaging other trunk lines. I only relate what I have experienced. But two changes to this city; the first at Pittsburg, and last at Columbus, both easily and conveniently made. And after many, many thousand miles' travel in all sections, it is clear to my mind that no lovelier agricultural spot can be crossed on the continent than that between New-York and Harrisburg. Taken in the aggregate, it is a Garden of Eden, where if the land does not really flow with milk and honey, it is because the inhabitants do not wish to dispense their superabundant supply of these good things in so lavish a manner. It was immeasurably appetizing to look out upon such boundless supplies of fresh good food—the innumerable edibles of the garden; the choicer fruits of the trees and berries of the vines; the waving golden grain—Cornucopia sleeping in the sweet lap of luxury!

"Up from the meadows rich with corn,"

Everywhere sprang the fresh sweet scents of the mid-harvest; and drinking in the soft air laden with these harbingers of health and happy husbandry, and feasting the sense of vision with the variegated scenes of countless fields of waving corn, ripened wheat and fresh-mown hay—the gold, the green, the gray, the russet, and the brown, arched with the clear blue sky of Summer—the mind expanded and the heart bounded with joy, happy in the delirium which so freshening a sight begets. I made it a point to inform myself to the fullest extent on the condition of

THE CROPS,

both *en route* and throughout Indiana, since my arrival. Along the route, through parts of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, the wheat looked superb. I never saw a better general crop. Occasional fields produced a light yield of straw. Even these, I learn, yield a good substantial grain. Harvesting was progressing finely, and has now concluded. Through Pennsylvania, and a part of Ohio, corn is not so promising, but seems small and backward, though of good color. But here, notwithstanding the late planting, it promises a splendid crop. Hay is universally good. The yield of other cereals will prove a fair average. I know how easy it is to be deceived. All's not gold that glitters; nor is all wheat that occupies the apex of abundant straw. Sometimes the bulk of it is chaff. A good many sanguine farmers will sigh the sigh of disappointment, I doubt not, when instead of thirty bushels of wheat to the acre they obtain but twenty. My impression is, that farmers as a class are a little prone to croaking. If they have been led to expect an average yield of thirty bushels of wheat per acre, and get but fifteen, they term it half a crop. That is erroneous. Half an average crop through any decade would not be ten bushels per acre throughout the Union.

Threshing has now begun in earnest here. The yield is perhaps one-fourth less than was anticipated; but when I hear of Mr. A. obtaining an average of thirty-three bushels of excellent wheat per acre, and Mr. B. getting an average of twenty-eight bushels per acre from sixty acres, I am willing to take the other extreme of eight or ten bushels, and philosophize myself into the belief that the mean will come up to nearly twenty bushels per acre. If that is not a good yield of wheat, what is?

POLITICAL MATTERS.

In the minds of the people of the West—and of the East as well, doubtless—next to that of bread, the subject uppermost in importance is politics. And in no section of the country are the people more thorough politicians than in the West. Nowhere can such immense mass meetings be organized—nowhere can such "rallies" take place—nowhere such electric, spontaneous enthusiasm. In a casual retrospective glance at political campaigns in the West, we cannot forget with what characteristic outbursts of enthusiasm the people of this part of the Union conducted the canvass of 1840, when it was "hard cider, Old Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The Harry Clay campaign in 1844 was, if anything, more earnest; and the hero year of 1848, when ZACH. TAYLOR walked triumphantly over the course, defeating a Western man, was no less spirited. In 1852 the issues were less clearly defined; but in 1856 the political fires of 1840 were lit again, and in 1860 they blazed with wilder, wierder glory than ever before. Succeeding the revolution of 1854, when the mysterious "K. N." Party swept Democracy from power from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, and in the midst of the Kansas troubles, a most spirited campaign was expected in 1856. A chivalric sincerity filled the popular heart. It is so now. The terrible attitude of the "Kuklux Democracy," (as the Cincinnati *Gazette* calls them,) respecting the restoration of peace throughout the country, has relit the fires, and in thirty days the West will be in a lurid prairie blaze. The disgust of the peace-loving people at FRANK BLAIR's wicked letters, which are here regarded as the true and genuine interpretation of the Democratic platform; the revivification of the peoples' loyalty and patriotism; the indignation of the self-sacrificing and conquering heroes who bravely faced death upon fields like Chicamauga, and marched with SHERMAN from the mountain to the sea—these will so brilliantly illume the political horizon before the ides of October, that when the work of the second Tuesday of the tenth month shall have been done, there will have been left behind,

"One long track and trail of splendor."

Last night the Republicans gave to

SENATOR MORTON

a reception worthy of the popular statesman who served the people of Indiana and the country at large so faithfully during the war. From his home at Centreville, 75 miles east of this city, a committee of reception accompanied him. An ovation awaited him all along the route; and notwithstanding the brief period in which the preparations had been making, the procession and escort in all particulars, which received the able and popular Senator at the depot, was a grand affair. Compared with the Hendricks reception of the previous night, it placed that tame concern in the list of juvenile burlesques. The enthusiasm last night excelled anything I have seen since the memorable campaign of 1860. The determination of the good people of Indiana to see that the cause of liberty and union shall not roll backward through sleepy vigilance, is as inflexible as was their devotion to that cause during the trying days of the war. Thousands of her merchants and bankers and professional men and mechanics and farmers last evening united in extending to Ex-Gov. MORTON an ovation essentially great and conspicuously patriotic. Thousands of the best and most honored and opulent citizens marched on foot in the procession, among whom I saw Major Gens. FOSTER, MCGINNIS and HARRISON, the latter of whom was for some time reporter of the Supreme Court. The transparencies in the procession were numerous and indicative of the deep feeling of the people. One in the HENDRICKS ranks on the previous evening read: "No *privelledged* classes." It might be suggested that the "privelledges" that class most needs is that of a common school where orthography is taught. Last evening between seventy and eighty mottoes, many of them pungent and caustic against the Democracy, were enumerated, and many were not counted. Arriving at the City Hall Square at least fifteen thousand people were assembled. Hon. A. G. PORTER opened the proceedings in a speech, graphically and eloquently portraying the great public services of Gov. MORTON. Mr. PORTER was in Congress several terms some years ago, and is an enthusiastic and able defender of Republican principles. The Senator briefly and modestly alluded, in his response, to himself, and then took up the questions of the day, the New-York nominations and Democratic affairs generally. For an hour he held the vast concourse spell-bound with his Websterian logic, and in plain, unvarnished language, severe in its vivid exposition and caustic in its terrible truth, struck the key-note of a live, aggressive campaign against the Indiana Democracy. He clearly showed that the rebel element had complete possession of the New-York Convention; that the butcher, rebel Gen. FORREST, was a supreme leader in that body; that the rebels played a deep game in manœuvering for the nomination of SEYMOUR, who might not be able to hold the office a month if elected, and then dictating the nomination of BLAIR against the choice of the Soldiers' Convention; that BLAIR was nominated on his platform of war and revolution; and that the issue is one, not of bonds or greenbacks, but of peace and prosperity with GRANT, or bloodshed, anarchy and ruin with BLAIR. Physically disabled by paralysis of the lower limbs, Gov. MORTON is compelled to deliver his speeches in a sitting posture. The old Roman orators, I believe, were wont to thus address the multitude from the Forum; and listening to Senator MORTON in his great speeches, one is particularly impressed, and reminded of the ancient city which "sat on her seven hills, and from her throne of beauty ruled the world." As in 1866, when his celebrated Masonic Hall speech threw the Democracy into a condition of consternation, and opened the way for a sweeping Republican victory, so this will set the people thinking and the ball in motion, leading to victory in October. The Senator closed his speech amid rounds of applause, succeeded by cheer after cheer for the State and National tickets.

J. Q. T.

BORDER STATE NEGROES.

Their Convention in Baltimore—Address to the Colored People of the South.

At the Convention of colored delegates from the Border States, in Baltimore on Tuesday, the Committee on Credentials reported delegates present from Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Missouri. They were about sixty in number. The following address to the colored people of the South was reported and adopted:

To Our Colored Brethren of the South:

GENTLEMEN: We, the colored Republicans of the non-Republican States of Maryland, New-Jersey, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New-York and West Virginia, in convention assembled, make this our solemn appeal to you, upon whom that invaluable protective right, the ballot, has been at last so justly conferred, after the most bitter opposition from your former owners, combined with the Democracy of the North. We earnestly exhort you, that when, in the coming Presidential contest, you are called upon to exercise that inherent right upon which depends the political freedom of our race, you remember us, your disfranchished brethren in these States, who are left to-day at the mercy of the Democracy, being denied the commonest right of manhood, and unless preserved through your votes, we may be crushed to the lowest conditions of State and national existence. Therefore, we look to you to relieve us and yourselves from the perilous situation in which we find ourselves, and which awaits you, unless you marshal your mighty hosts, and like a well-disciplined legion march to the ballot-box, and there put the enemy to flight who would oppress and tyrannize over you. Show them that there, as well as upon many a hotly-contested battle-field, the ballot is as safe in your hands as the musket was then in those days of fiery trial. Let them see that as you cast solid shot and shell at the enemies of the nation on the bloody fields of war in defence of our country, you will be more mighty in November next in casting your whole votes unitedly for the undying principles of liberty and equality before the law. Let the figure-heads of the Democratic Party see and feel that you are men, and that you gratefully recognize your obligation for all that you have received to the magnanimity of the great Republican Party of our country; and therefore, feeling this debt of gratitude resting upon you, we ask you, in the name of civilization, your country, your race, and God, to cast your consolidated vote in November next for that illustrious soldier, unswerving patriot, the lover of popular liberty, peace and prosperity, Gen. U. S. GRANT, for the Presidency, and that impartial and incorruptible statesman, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. We feel that in these illustrious standard-bearers, of the National Republicans, as in the immortal Lincoln, is to be found our hope and safety for the continuation of national peace and the rights which you already possess. We ask you to beware, and with the eye of an eagle watch these alluring Democratic enemies, and with disdainful suspicion turn away from their deceptive bids and honeyed words which they will employ to entrap you into their ranks. Their oily tongues, like the eye of a charming serpent, would snatch from you those rights which you hold paramount to life itself, and return you to that barbarous, demoralizing institution out of which the struggling fears of Republicanism has brought you. Had it not been for the faithfulness of the Republican Party to you and us, where would we not have been to-day, and what wrong and outrage would we not have been subject to? Had it not been for the faithfulness of this party to that undying truth uttered by the fathers of our country, that all men are created free and equal, freedom and your inherent rights would have at this hour been slumbering in the womb of the mysterious future. Centuries might have intervened between master and slave, and still this idea of the black man's freedom would not have visited the imagination of your Democratic foes. The lapse of a thousand years, and the Freedmen's Bureau, Civil Rights, Reconstruction, &c., would have been but strange conceptions in the brains of these pretended Democratic friends, to say nothing of the colored man's acting as Lieutenants, Captains and Majors in the American army, and acting in civil government as Police, Aldermen, Councilmen, State Representatives, Senators, Secretary of State, &c. You are now upon trial, for the first time, in a Presidential contest, and millions at home and abroad are anxiously predicting and watching the course you will pursue, which is to decide whether the colored man is a man, and whether he can discriminate between his enemies and his friends. You are to decide in November next, at the ballot-box, with your legion of 900,000 political warriors, whether republicanism shall triumph by which American liberty is to be perpetuated, or whether you will desert the ranks of the army of the Republic and go over to your enemies. No, God forbid that a single black man should cast his vote for any other man than the nominees of the great Republican Party. Let the embodiment of your political salvation, Gen. U. S. GRANT and COLFAX, be perched upon your every banner. It is our anxious, heartfelt appeal that you be true to your race, your country and your God by voting for Gen. U. S. GRANT and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, in whose keeping your liberties, the liberties of the American people, are safe. And now, brethren, our last expressions are that in the accomplishment of this great work trials await you. Your enemies will first entreat, then threaten. They will bring up before you even starvation, if you shall go forward in the line of your duty to yourselves, to us and to your God. We entreat you, turn your back upon these threats as upon the appeals of the enemy, and prefer to die rather than to desert your principles.

Judge BOND, of Baltimore, was by resolution invited to address the Convention, but he sent a letter, in which he advised the body to conduct their proceedings without the assistance of their white friends. Any interference of the latter, Judge BOND thought, would lead their opponents to suppose that everything done in the Convention was dictated by said friends. He adds that the colored people are indebted to the Republican Party for all that had been done for them, and that said party would do more for them than it says, though they had seen fit to exclude the colored people from participation in primary meetings. The Democratic Party will never do what they propose. He hoped the Convention would express its satisfaction with the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, and awaited in hope the day when the enfranchisement of colored people should redeem Maryland.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gen. J. B. GORDON, accepts a nomination for Elector, from the Democrats of Georgia, and in his letter says: "I have very little patience with the language of shallow panics or petty false alarms, but it is painfully apparent that we are face to face with, or rather surrounded by the most stupendous political peril. We have, however, only reached that cape of 'Good Hope' around which the tempest thunder and fearful phantoms are said to loom upward to the skies; but where, if we keep our hand on the chart of the Constitution, the very whirlwinds that rend our canvas and threaten wreck, will only drive us the more rapidly on that halcyon sea on which fortune and felicity will attend our sails and mark the termination of our voyage."

Judge DUPONT, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, has published an address to the people of that State, in which he protests against the legality of the Reconstruction acts; refuses to recognize any "properly elected and qualified successor;" declines to yield his "right" to the office of Chief Justice, and announces a "suspension" of the exercise of the functions of that office "until such time as the same may be resumed without endangering the peace and good order of society."

At the Democratic meeting in St. Paul, Minn., recently, Gen. GORMAN announced that SEYMOUR raised 400,000 men for the Union army, and but for him the war would have been a failure. This did not touch a responsive chord. The "faithful" were silent, and seemed to doubt whether they had got the right kind of a nominee. "But," continued the General, "when the rebel armies entered Pennsylvania"—"Bully," shouted a voice near the platform.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* laughs at the assurance which claims that the flag of the Metropolitan Democratic Club of New-York, 50 feet long by 30 wide, is "the largest banner ever made in this country." It says that the Democracy of Concord raised a flag 93 by 60, containing over 5,600 square feet, which was made by the Democratic ladies of Concord. It does not state how long the flag remained up.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Peabody Testimonial from the American People.

The medal which was ordered by Congress as an acknowledgment of the national appreciation of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY's noble-hearted liberality in giving a fund to aid the cause of education in the South has been completed and is now on exhibition at the warerooms of the designers and manufacturers, Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-street. This fine testimonial cost $5,000 in gold. In design and workmanship it has not been equaled in this country, and connoisseurs assert that it has not been surpassed by the best work of European goldsmiths. Its rare merits at once are apparent even to the least practiced eye. It consists of a massive gold plinth, resting on the centre of which is an upright medal, the front disc of which presents an admirable profile in bas-relief of the eminent philanthropist. Leaning over the medal, on the right, is a statuette representing Benevolence, who is apparently about to crown Mr. PEABODY with a laurel wreath. On the left a clump of palmetto trees rises, their smooth boles twined with parasitic plants, and their flexible branches appearing to wave. At the foot of this clump of trees are two children, representing the white and black races, whose attitudes are graceful, their presence conveying the idea of the catholic character of Mr. PEABODY's munificent gift. On the front of the plinth, immediately under the medal, is the shield of the Union, the azure field and the red and white bars being in enamel. On either side of the shield, and directly under the figures we have described as standing on the plinth, are the words "Education," "Benevolence." On the reverse of the medal is a suitable inscription, while scattered about the plinth or resting against it are the Bible, movable globe, wheel, rule, compass and other objects typical of science and education. The testimonial is inclosed in a beautiful casket of ebony and bird's-eye maple, which is lined with purple velvet. The design, in its intention and execution, fully tells the story which the testimonial commemorates. Messrs. STARR & MARCUS have received from Secretary SEWARD a letter in which he speaks of the work in terms of highest praise, and requests them to retain possession of the medal until such time as Mr. PEABODY shall designate the channel by which it shall be forwarded to him. We understand that it is his intention to put it on exhibition temporarily in the Kensington Museum, London.

The Harlem and New-Haven Railroads' Nuisance—Lard-Rendering and Fat-Boiling Establishments—The Gas Effluvia.

A special meeting of the Board of Health took place yesterday afternoon, under the direction of President GEO. B. LINCOLN.

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances reported with reference to the high rates of speed at which the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies run their cars through the City, and the almost continual bell-ringing and steam-whistling of locomotives on the same roads, below Seventieth-street, that the matter properly belonged to the Mayor and Common Council to consider, and the Board, therefore, directed that the subject be so referred.

The Sanitary Superintendent recommended that for the present at least none of the lard manufactories in the City be interfered with by the Health authorities, as long as the work shall be carried on in close covered tanks. The suggestion was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. A. G. FELL, of Nos. 32 and 33 Abbatoir-place, applied for a permit to carry on the business of fat-melting, but the Board refused to grant it, several of the Commissioners speaking of the establishment as offensive to the neighborhood.

It was moved that an order be issued directing the discontinuance of the business of making gas at the works of the Manhattan Company, at the foot of West Eighteenth-street, unless it shall be produced in an inoffensive and harmless manner. The subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

With reference to the complaint recently preferred by residents of Edgewater, S. I., that ferocious dogs in large numbers run unmuzzled about the town streets, it was directed that the jurisdiction of the ordinances on that subject be extended so as to embrace Edgewater.

A communication from a German resident of Virginia, offering a specific remedy for cholera, was placed on file without being read.

The Board was then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

Conclusion of the Halpine Inquest.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday concluded an inquest over the remains of the late Brig.-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE. The following additional evidence was elicited:

Wm. L. Alden, of No. 89 Clinton-place, testified: I was associated with Gen. Halpine as assistant editor of the *Citizen;* saw him last on the 1st day of August, about noon; had some conversation with him about the paper; I spoke of going out of town, and he remarked that he thought of going to Long Branch that afternoon with Mr. Peter B. Sweeny; I went out of town, and did not see him again; he had been working pretty hard in his editorial capacity the week previous; he was very exceptional as to the manner of his work, sometimes working very hard, and sometimes not doing very much; he was subject to severe headaches, and was in the habit of taking ether or chloroform to allay the pain; he complained of a severe headache on the day before my last conversation with him, and left the office at about three o'clock, saying that he did not feel able to work and he thought he should go home; he returned to the office about ten or eleven in the evening and lay down on the sofa and took a few drops of ether on a handkerchief; we went up town together to our homes about eleven or twelve o'clock, on a Sixth-avenue car; the impression made upon me by his conversation while in the cars was that he was in his usual health and spirits; he spoke of his proposed trip to Long Branch at that time; on Saturday he seemed perfectly himself in all respects, and in answer to my inquiry said his head was better.

John Y. Savage, of No. 83 North-Moore-street, testified: I am Deputy Register; I last saw Gen. Halpine between eleven and twelve o'clock on the 1st of August; he requested me if any person called to see him to send them down to the *Citizen* office; at 2 o'clock I received a note from him to send his carpet-bag immediately to the *Citizen* office, as he intended to go out at three o'clock that afternoon with Mr. James T. Brady to Rockaway; for the last ten days he has been daily in the office of the Register, and I have seen him every evening at that time in his own house; he was apparently in his usual health and spirits; he had been working unusually hard during the time mentioned; I have been up with him as late as one and two o'clock myself.

Albert B. Whitney, of No. 156 West Twenty-fifth-street, testified: I was family physician to the late Gen. Halpine; he was a man of nervous temperament and subject to the strain of a great deal of literary work; he had a number of times been treated by my father and myself for congestion of the brain, the result often of long continued literary labor, and in one case brought on by gastric affection; that was the point we most strongly guarded against; two weeks ago he had an attack accompanied with brain symptoms from excessive heat; he never had a prescription for chloroform, but sometimes he was in the habit of procuring an ounce or so to quiet his nerves after any very exhaustive effort; he used it to produce quietude or sleep; a week ago to-day he desired it and my father gave him a prescription of bromide of potassium and bromide of ammonia to produce sleep, which had the desired effect; I was present at the *post-mortem* examination, and consider my diagnosis to be established thereby—namely, congestion of the brain; the congestion was excessive, there being no lesions found in the brain.

Charles Y. Swan, M. D., testified: I reside at the Astor House; am the physician in attendance there; on the 2d of August I was called to attend Gen. Halpine as a patient in one of the rooms of the hotel; found him in a state of collapse; I could merely infer that his condition was from the inhalation of chloroform from seeing some bottles marked chloroform upon the table; I resorted to remedies appropriate for his restoration; he was unable to swallow, but upon my turning him over a dark-colored fluid ran from his mouth; the fluid had no odor of chloroform; an enema of brandy was given him, and friction with mustard and hot water; he rallied a little, but sank and died about ten minutes after twelve.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain and spinal cord, produced by an overdose of chloroform, taken medicinally and accidentally over-estimated.

The Death of Col. Halpine and the Corcoran Legion Monument Association.

At a meeting of the Corcoran Irish Legion Monument Association, held at their headquarters on the evening of Aug. 5, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Corcoran Irish Legion Monument Association has heard with deep sorrow of the demise of our beloved comrade Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, the eminent writer, the faithful officer, and the disinterested patriot, whose services in behalf of his native and adopted countries during trying moments, are worthy of emulation. True to the gallant race from which he emanated, his devotion to the cause of Irish Nationality and to the preservation of the American Union, cannot but commend itself to every lover of freedom.

Whereas, This Association has lost a tried and faithful companion, a bold and daring soldier, an enlightened and devoted citizen, and warmly associated with us as he has been, we cannot but deem our grief slight in comparison to the irreparable loss that has befallen his sorrowing wife and children.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of Gen. HALPINE our sincere sympathy and condolence in this their hour of affliction, and trust they will gather strength to pass through this suffering with fortitude, submitting to the will of God who can alone raise from despondency the cheerless heart, and who never deserts those who are true to Him. Let us therefore bow to the wishes of Divine Providence in taking from our number one of our most distinguished associates, whose past deeds, both military and civil, will stand as a monument to commemorate his worth.

Resolved, That the life of Gen. HALPINE, so early but brilliantly closed, can be confidently left to history to award him justice, and to demonstrate that one who was so distinguished in life as a patriot and a soldier, and a friend of humanity everywhere, was not forgotten by his friends and countrymen.

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of the deceased, this Association will attend the funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Gen. HALPINE, and be published in the daily and weekly papers of this City.

JAMES P. MCIVOR, late Brigadier-General U. S. V.; WM. T. NEALIS, late Surgeon-in-Chief Irish Legion; JOHN MITCHEL, late Captain One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers; JOHN BRESLIN, late Captain Sixty-ninth N. Y. N. G. A.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. Marsh.

Few men in the community have done more with a view to making the world better than they found it than Rev. JOHN MARSH, D. D. As one of the early apostles of temperance, he is known to have done a great work. His name was long identified with the American Temperance Union, under the auspices of which he labored incessantly and well until within a few years past. Owing to the fact that so many of his old coworkers and friends are now from home in various country retreats enjoying the Summer recess, his funeral was not so well attended as it would have been under other circumstances. Having died at his late residence in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, late on Tuesday night, it was determined to convey his remains to their last resting place yesterday. Accordingly there was quite a large gathering of neighbors and friends to take part in the sad ceremony. Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON commenced the exercises by reading some appropriate passages of Scripture, offering prayer, and delivering a brief address to the assembled friends. In passing a eulogium upon the character and career of the departed, he observed that he had lived not only a long life, but one singularly useful. His autobiography revealed a state of facts such as few men could furnish as a record of their life. He was born at Weathersfield, Conn., in April, 1788; entered college when but 12 years old, left it at 16, and began to preach at 21. He was pastor of a church in Connecticut for about sixteen years, and for over thirty years devoted his time and energies to the great philanthropic movement of the age. His friends never found him unhappy, even when work crowded most upon him, when to keep up with it he had to rise early in the morning, and keep hard at work all day long. He had the consolation of feeling that his work was accepted by God. He was happy in the circumstances of his birth—in being a child of the covenant, springing from one of the most honored ancestries of New-England. He was thus dedicated to God from his birth, and the service of God was his birthright. He was happy also in the associations of his life. He was familiar with nearly all the honored men of the past, in the history of our country—with all the men whom we venerated, in Church or State. It was his crowning blessing to be happy in the circumstances of his death. To a man of his temperament nothing could have been more repulsive than the idea of living in a paralyzed condition—life imprisoned in a growing death. God had spared him that. But a few hours elapsed between the stroke of paralysis and death; and during this while he lay in apparent sleep, until his breath departed, without a struggle. He died unconscious of pain, and of the separation between himself and those dear to him. All present could, in view of such a life, thank God that while that was suddenly turned into a house of mourning, it could also be regarded as the habitation of rejoicing.

Rev. Dr. JOSHUA LEAVITT, of the *Independent*, followed in a brief and interesting sketch of his own recollections of Dr. MARSH and his work. He said it was remarkable that an old man, and one who had suffered from paralysis, should retain the vigor of mind and the warm-hearted sympathy which were exhibited in these army tracts of his. After the close of his services on behalf of Temperance, three years ago, he still labored philanthropically in every way in which he thought he could be useful. Only the week before his death he had entered upon the service of an enterprise equal to anything he had done in his life—the agency for the Theological Seminary of Yale College. He began this service by obtaining a donation of $10,000 from Prof. MORSE. The last week of his life was spent in preparing sermons and addresses and laying out the plan of work to occupy from six months to a year, a toil upon which he was entering with all the vigor, hopefulness and courage of any young man. But in the midst of these preparations God called him, in a quiet and painless manner, away from his work on earth to endless joy in Heaven. He thanked God that he had enjoyed the privilege of Dr. MARSH's friendship, and for the peaceful, painless manner of his release from earthly toil. Dr. LEAVITT then offered prayer, and Dr. BUDINGTON pronounced the Benediction, when the friends took a last view of the good old man's countenance. The remains were then arranged preparatory to being removed to Connecticut for burial.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon. Requisitions from the Wardens of the different charities were received and acted on. Proposals were received to raise the roof of the Idiots' House, on Randall's Island, and build an extra story. Estimates of $7,000 were made by EDWARD GRIDLEY, and of $7,950 by MARSHALL & RIKER. The contract was awarded to the former. The mason-work was awarded to L. N. CROW, at an estimate of $2,700.

JOHN KEVEY, CHAS. LENT, MICHAEL BROPHY and MARY A. JEFFERSON were reported as having escaped from Blackwell's Island.

It was ordered that the Warden of City Prisons be instructed to forbid the keepers of the several prisons under his charge from sending prisoners to Blackwell's Island while intoxicated.

Proposals for steam boilers to the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island were received, severally of $11,400, $11,354 and $13,175; also for a porch to the Inebriate Asylum, of $2,650 and $2,685; also for plumbing, gas and heating of the new office of the Commissioners, corner of Eleventh-street and Third-avenue. The plumbing estimates were $897, $1,700, $930 and $1,375. Those of the gas were $185, $310, $213 and $203. For heating they were $3,415, $4,100, $3,201, $3,900 and $5,577. All the above estimates were referred to the architect for a report.

The fines for intoxication and disorderly conduct for the past fortnight, amounted to $342.

The number of admissions in the Workhouse during July, were 1,404. The discharges 1,330.

A proposal of L. J. HANLEY to put up his patent lightning rods at 30 cents a foot on such hospital buildings of Randall's Island as the Clerk might designate, was accepted.

CHARLES FOX complained of ill-treatment at the Almshouse. JOHN DAUZEN, a *delirium tremens* inmate of the Workhouse, is dead.

The pay of the chief nurse of the Infants' Hospital has been fixed at $15 a month, and that of the ward and night nurses at $12.

All attendants at the Lunatic Asylum are to have a furlough of twenty-four hours every two weeks. Absence at other times can only be allowed by the Board on recommendation of the Warden.

The Tobacco Manufacturers—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue Called on to Enforce the Law Promptly.

An adjourned meeting of the tobacco manufacturers was held yesterday at the Astor House, Mr. W. E. LAWRENCE in the chair.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that the principal object of the meeting was to secure the uniform operation of the new law in relation to the tax on tobacco throughout the country.

A telegram received from Mr. THOMAS HARLAN, Assistant Commissioner, was read, stating, in answer to an inquiry, that the tobacco regulations were in the hands of the printer, and that copies would be sent as soon as ready.

Mr. PAYN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, all tobacco and snuff should at once be packed in conformity with the new law, and any manufacturer who persists in having the same put up contrary to its provisions, is acting in direct violation of the same, and we hereby specially request the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the fines and penalties immediately after the 9th day of August.

Senator NICKS, of Elmira, said that in his opinion the law should be promptly enforced. If it is not, an opportunity is offered to unscrupulous manufacturers of flooding the country with tobacco put up under the old regulations. A large quantity of this is in the hands of the dealers.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of New-Jersey, said he was opposed to the resolution. Time must be allowed to the manufacturers to conform to the law. He had been assured by his Assessor that he could go on putting up tobacco under the old law until he received official notice to stop.

Mr. PAYN reminded Mr. CAMPBELL that he must look to the law for his instructions, and not to his Assessor.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that if Mr. CAMPBELL's opinions prevailed there was an end of the matter, and there could be no use in continuing the meeting.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to strike out the word "9th" from the resolution, and insert in place thereof "20th."

Mr. PAYN showed that this would conflict with the law.

Mr. CAMPBELL's amendment was not seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SIEDLER offered the following.

Whereas, There exists among the Internal Revenue officers a wide diversity of opinion concerning the new law, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we further request the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce upon Assessors and their deputies the necessity of notifying all dealers of the provisions of the existing law, and furnishing them with the required blanks, No. 75, in order that dealers may immediately make the monthly inventories of old stock of snuff and tobacco, as required by section seventy-eight.

It was adopted.

Mr. SIEDLER said the law calls for payment of the tax on tobacco in advance. A wide door is now open for fraud and for the flooding of the country with illicit goods. He thought a resolution should be

adopted asking the Commissioner to enforce the payment of the tax.

Mr. McAlpine could not see how the tax was to be paid in advance. No manufacturer could tell how much he was going to sell during the day. He did not think it advisable to trouble the Commissioner with advice and suggestions. The Commissioner no doubt required time to think the matter over and make his arrangements for enforcing the law.

The matter was then dropped.

The President said he had been requested to introduce the question of fixing a scale of prices for manufactured tobacco.

Mr. Seidler said he hoped it would be considered. His house, Messrs. Lorillard & Co., intended to materially alter their prices. The increased duties and expenses they would be put to would compel them to increase their prices.

After some further discussion it was resolved that there shall be no material reduction of price on chewing tobacco, and that not more than four grades of chewing tobacco shall be put up, and not more than three grades of cut smoking tobacco.

After a further proposal to fix the prices of chewing tobacco at $1 20, $1, 90 cents and 80 cents, according to the different grades, and it being evident that there was no unanimity of feeling on the question, the matter was dropped.

Senator Nicks offered a resolution, which was adopted, promising to those intrusted with the execution of the new law the assistance and coöperation of the tobacco manufacturers.

The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

The Diamond Robbery.

Some days since the Times mentioned the arrest of a woman calling herself Rebecca Kenneke by Detective McCarty, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, upon a charge of stealing four set diamonds valued at $1,500 from John P. Duncan, of the New-York Hotel. Yesterday the prisoner was taken before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court. She is 28 years of age, a native of Germany, and of prepossessing appearance, being a golden-haired blonde. She claimed to be a dressmaker, and the faultless cut and quiet elegance of her attire seemed to establish the justice of her claim. Her career, however, appears to have led through the byways of human life, for in the complaint made against her by Mr. Duncan, she is styled Mary Frelinger *alias* Madame Delling, *alias* Mrs. Cunningham, *alias* Marie Gabriel, while the name by which she was arrested does not appear at all. Her last exploit which has led her to the seclusion of the Tombs displays more of recklessness than ingenuity, and tends to create the impression that she is not peculiarly adapted for the career of crime upon which she appears to have deliberately entered. Managing by some means to procure a recommendation, she entered Mr. Duncan's family as lady's maid for his wife, and was intrusted with the care of the lady's jewelry. After a few days she suddenly disappeared, and with her also flitted the diamonds mentioned. She left such imprint of her footsteps that Detective McCarthy arrested her at the New-Haven Railroad depot, at Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, at the moment she was about to leave the scene of her achievement. Upon her person the officer found two of the stolen diomonds, and by dint of much inquiry, finally traced and recovered the other two, which had been removed from the settings. One of these was found with Messrs. May & Stein, of No. 20 John-street, who however easily established the fact that they were innocent holders. The prisoner listened to the recital of the evidences of her crime, and being formally arraigned answered guilty. She was thereupon committed for trial at the General Sessions. The diamond found with Messrs. May & Stein she admitted she had sold to Mr. Ruhens, No. 279 Broadway, who in turn had sold it to the John-street firm.

Robbed by a Fellow-boarder.

Amado Diaz boarded at No. 6 St. Mark's-place, and went to bed Tuesday night the possessor of $400 in money and a gold watch and chain worth $102, all of which were in the pockets of his coat hanging on a peg in his room. In the morning he found that he had been plundered of all these valuables, and naturally took measures to discover the thief and secure the property. He made a complaint yesterday before Justice Shandley at the Essex Market Police Court, in which he avers that the robbery was accomplished between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and that during the time his brother saw Manuel Oliva, a boarder in the house, enter the room twice. He further states that on Wednesday, Oliva was burdened with large amounts of money, and was busily engaged in the purchase of costly apparel, whereas, on the previous day, he had complained of impecuniosity. Upon this evidence, Oliva was arrested by officer Dunlap, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and was committed for examination by Justice Shandley.

Arrest of Burglars.

On the night of the 29th of June, the premises No. 78 Fulton-street, occupied by F. Grote, dealer in billiard-table cloth and ivory balls, were entered by a gang of burglars who used false keys for the purpose, and they remained inside until 5 o'clock the following morning, when they opened the door, and deposited in a wagon driven up by a confederate, $3,000 worth of red and white ivory billiard balls, and about $1,500 worth of green baize cloth, making good their escape. Capt. DeCamp, of the Second Precinct, made all due search for the burglars, and by his associate officers, gained an inkling of the movements of the thieves. Acting on this information, Capt. De Camp, Sergt. Wade and Officers Stillwell and Hayes, intercepted a two-horse barouche on the Bowery, and arrested James O'Byrne, *alias* James A. Moore, and John Riley, *alias* "Sing Sing Red," whom they found occupying the vehicle, and in possession of the missing billiard balls nicely packed away in sawdust and bags. The balls were about to be delivered to a purchaser already secured by the alleged burglars. The prisoners were arraigned before Alderman Coman yesterday at the Tombs, who granted a temporary remand in order that the case could be more fully worked up by the Police.

Decision of the Corlett Abandonment Case.

For some weeks a suit has been pending before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, brought for abandonment by Eunice Corlett against her husband, Robert Corlett. Yesterday Justice Dodge rendered a decision in the case. He states that the marriage of the parties is admitted, but a former marriage of Mrs. Corlett to a party living at the time of the second marriage was set up, and the discharge of Corlett was demanded on the ground that the marriage with complainant was null and void. The Justice finds, however, that at the time of the marriage with Corlett the complainant had not heard of her former husband, except that she had heard that he was dead, and he (Justice Dodge) finds that a marriage under such circumstances is null only from such time as it shall be so pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction. No such action having transpired in this case, Justice Dodge decided the case against Corlett, and ordered him to pay $5 per week for the support of the complainant.

Base Ball—Active vs. Atlantic.

The match between these Clubs yesterday resulted in the success of the Atlantics by a score of 25 to 6. The game was not up to the highest mark of either Club, and there were not as many spectators as on the occasion of the exciting game the day before. We append the score:

ATLANTICS.	O.	R.	B.	ACTIVE.	O.	R.	B.
Kenney, s. s.	4	3	3	H. Kelly, 1st b.	3	1	2
Smith, 2d b.	2	4	5	Vanderwk'n, l. f.	3	1	1
Start, 1st b.	4	2	1	Ebbetts, c. f.	2	0	1
Chapman, l. f.	4	3	4	W. Kelly, c.	4	0	0
Crane, c. f.	4	2	2	Haines, s. s.	3	1	1
Mills, c.	1	4	2	Collins, 3d b.	4	0	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	4	5	Rogers, r. f.	3	1	0
Zettlein, p.	4	2	3	T. Kelly, 2d b.	2	2	3
McDonald, r. f.	4	1	2	Walker, p.	3	0	1
Totals	27	25	27	Totals	27	6	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	3	0	4	1	3	3	4	6	1	—25
Active	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—6

Umpire—Mr. Hosford, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Monk and Hallock.
Time of Game—Two hours.

To-day the Irvington and Eckford play together.

On Sunday the Atlantics take the steamer *Connecticut* for Albany, and on Monday play the Nationals. On Tuesday they play the Unions at Troy. Great interest is taken in this latter game.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Extensive Embezzlement.—The Times of yesterday stated the fact of the arrest of John M. Tracy by Detective Tieman, of Police Headquarters, upon the complaint of his employer, Samuel W. Canfield, of No. 71 Fourth-avenue. Yesterday the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, when Mr. Canfield stated that he should be able to prove that the prisoner had for a long time been engaged in a series of embezzlements, the total amount of which would exceed $3,000. His books, he said, would show that these dishonest practices began nearly a year ago, and, so far as the present hurried examination proves, ended on the 22d of May last. The prisoner being asked by the magistrate what answer he had to make to these charges, said that in the absence of counsel and his father, he was not prepared for a defence. A formal complaint was made, and Tracy held for an examination. The prisoner is a young man of excellent address and appearance, and is a member of a most reputable and worthy family of this City.

The Avenue B Car Accident.—In Wednesday's Times was published the report of a serious accident which occurred to a passenger by a street railroad car, named Michael Meckelsbury. He was an elderly man, and at the time the accident occurred was about to step from an Avenue B Car, corner Delancey and Clinton. The car was crowded at the time so that he had to leave by the front platform, which it appears he did before the car stopped. In stepping off he stumbled and fell under the wheels. He was carried to Bellevue Hospital, where, since his arrival, one leg has had to be amputated, and probably he will lose the other. He states that he distinctly called upon the driver to stop, and also plucked him by the coat skirt that he might do so. He earnestly requests that some of the passengers, many of whom must have heard him, will be kind enough to send their address, that he may have witnesses to this effect. His home is at No. 175 Delancey-street, where he has a family dependent upon him for support.

Poor Policy.—For some weeks past Henry Du Parke has boarded with Henrietta Hirschberg, at No. 69 Mercer-street, and being frowned upon by fortune, fell in arrears to his landlady to the amount of $41. Yesterday, finding her gold watch and chain lying on her table, he took it, with the intention, he says, of pawning it, and with the money thus obtained, to play "policy." If he should make a "hit" he would redeem the watch and return it to the owner, together with the amount of his indebtness, and if he should not—he did not stop to contemplate the alternative. Unfortunately, however, when coming out of the house to put this scheme in execution, he encountered Officer Corley, of the Eighth Precinct, and fled from him. Naturally the officer pursued and arrested him, and being taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

The Travels of a Pawn-Ticket.—On the 29th of June last a number of articles of apparel, including a cloak, and all valued at $130, were stolen from Mrs. Mary Wetzel, of No. 104 Eldridge-street. Two days afterward the cloak was found in a pawn shop, and a patient watch was established for the person who should come to redeem it. This patience was not rewarded until Wednesday, when Agnes Montaigne appeared with the ticket for the cloak. She, however, slipped through the fingers of the law by showing that she had bought the ticket from Margaret Williams, and the latter was equally fortunate in proving that she had purchased it from Sarah Ferry. Sarah could only say that she had received it from a man, and refusing to be more definite was committed by Justice Shandley for an examination on a charge of grand larceny.

Robbed in Tompkins-square.—Thursday, the 30th of July, Charles A. Clark, of No. 317 West Twentieth-street, was one of the multitude congregated at Tompkins-square to see the competition drill and he came away minus his watch, which he unconsciously left in the custody of some adroit pickpocket. The matter was reported to Detective Reilley, of the Twentieth Precinct, who, on the 3d inst., found the watch in the possession of August Bodler, of No. 108 Roosevelt-street. Bolder said that he had purchased it of one William Owens. Both men were arrested, and were yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when they were both committed for trial at the General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail each, Owens being held as the pickpocket and Bodler as a receiver of stolen property.

Theft of Apparel.—Yesterday Detectives Blackwood and Sands, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested Eliza Ryerson, at No. 393 Bleecker street, on a charge of stealing wearing apparel valued at $134 from Mrs. Anne Forsyth, of the same number. The officers stated that the prisoner rented a room of the complainant and that in this room they had found all of the stolen property secreted under a bed. The prisoner was therefore committed by Justice Dodge for trial.

Accidents.—An old lady, aged 65, and dressed in black alpaca, was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition in consequence of a fall.... Ambrose O'Hern, of No. 16 West Sixteenth-street, and employed as a laborer on Pier No. 8 East River, had his collar bone broken by a grindstone falling on him. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.... Barnard Duffy, of No. 319 East Thirty-fifth-street, aged 25, fell from a scaffold, on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, having his arm broken. Taken home by the Police.

Dishonest Employe.—During the past few weeks Chester T. Ford, manufacturing jeweler at No. 84 John-street, has missed a considerable amount of rough gold from his premises. Sergt. Blair, of the Second Ward Police, was called in, and he arrested Henry Lener, who had been in Mr. Ford's employ for the past four months, and found him in possession of a small quantity of rough gold and some small files, with which the property was broken up for carriage. The prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Coman and held for trial.

Arrest of a Fugitive.—Detective Coyle, of the Central Office, arrested John Callahan, an American engineer, aged 30, on Wednesday, in accordance with a telegraphic request to that effect from the Vice Consul-General of Havana. Callahan is accused of stealing $350 from a resident of Havana, but he denies the charge. The prisoner was locked up at headquarters to await the requisition papers from the Havana authorities.

Incendiary Fire.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Dally, of the Fifteenth Ward, discovered that an attempt had been made to set fire to Francis Salter's dwelling, at No. 17 Waverley-place, two fires having been placed in operation—at the foot of the stairs and in the rear-basement. The officer promptly extinguished the flames, with the assistance of the inmates, before any damage was done. Fire-Marshal Brackett is investigating the matter.

Grant and Colfax in Morrisania.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, the citizens of the First and Second Wards held a meeting at Landgrebe's Park Hotel. Dr. H. N. King was called to the chair, and Wm. Wallace acted as Secretary. After transacting routine business, a committee of five was appointed on permanent organization. A meeting will be held at the same place on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11.

Civil Engineers.—At the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, held at their rooms, corner of Cedar and William streets, yesterday, the Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James P. Kirkwood, Esq., now absent in Europe.

The Eagle Club Dinner.—A very interesting social gathering was held last evening at Delmonico's, the occasion being a complimentary dinner given by the Eagle Club, of this City, to Mr. John L. Durkee, the President of the Eagle Club of San Francisco. Quite a festive time was had, songs, toasts and speeches being the order of the evening.

Cruelty to Calves.—A. H. Campbell, of No. 347 West Thirtieth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Casper Lewis and Daniel Hanna, butchers in West-street, on a charge of maltreating calves in their slaughter-house. They were held in $300 bail each for trial, by Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Sudden Death.—Charles R. Schneider, a German, residing at No. 121 Ridge-street, entered Dr. Schneider's office, at No. 142 Second-street, yesterday, and complained of illness. Before the physician could prepare a draught the patient expired. The remains were removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Rollins will hold an inquest.

Serious Fall.—Yesterday morning Henry Hassman, a German, aged 16, of No. 317 Broome-street, fell from the fifth story of No. 1½ Rivington-street, while putting up a fire escape, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Knight's of St. Patrick.—A meeting of this association was held at the Astor House yesterday, at which resolutions expressive of deep regret at the death of Gen. Chas. G. Halpine were adopted, and it was resolved to attend his funeral on Saturday next in a body.

Suicidal Attempt.—Herman Beelon, of No. 15 Amity-street, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing a dose of morphine. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fatal Fall from a Scaffold.—Yesterday forenoon Charles O'Neil, a painter, while at work upon a scaffolding at the residence No. 9 Fillmore-place, Eastern District, was precipitated to the sidewalk by the giving out of one end of the frail structure upon which he was standing, and sustained injuries which resulted in immediate death. A fellow-workman named Horace York saved himself by clinging to a window-sill. Mr. O'Neil was formerly a policeman. He leaves a widow and two children, residing near the scene of his death.

A Patrolman Feloniously Assaulted by Rowdies.—Yesterday forenoon Patrolman Isaac Lee, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was assaulted and cruelly beaten by a gang of ruffians at the corner of South First-street and Union-avenue, E. D., while attempting to disperse them. The officer's head was terribly cut by a stone thrown by one of his assailants after he had broken his club in defending himself. James Carroll and Henry Rogers, both members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, were arrested for being engaged in the assault and locked up.

House Robbery.—The residence of Mr. Barker, No. 37 South Ninth-street, was entered by thieves on Tuesday afternoon, in the absence of the family, and robbed of jewelry and money to the amount of $63.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charge of Attempted Robbery.—Officer Mahon made a complaint yesterday, before the Recorder of Jersey City, against Thos. Leach, a silversmith, aged 25, and Alden H. Blake, aged 32, for having attempted to steal from Hiram Caldwell, at Taylor's Hotel, a watch and chain valued at $400. Caldwell and the prisoners had some drink at the hotel, and while there Officer Mahon observed Leach and Blake take the watch out of his pocket and put it into an adjoining pocket where it could be more easily abstracted. Shortly afterward the three parties left for New-York; but the officer knowing that Caldwell had $4,000 in his possession, and lest it might be stolen from him, had Blake and his friend arrested while on the ferry-boat. On hearing of the case at the Police Station, and a search of the prisoners, they were discharged; but one of them, Leach, shortly after returned, and stated that $36, taken from his pocket when searched, had not been returned to him. He was again searched by Aid Jordan, and the money alleged to have been stolen from him found inside the lining of his coat. Both parties were locked up by order of the Chief.

Burglar and Fire Proof.—A burglar and fire proof safe in the counting-room of Messrs. Fitzgerald, Brewer & Co., Camden, was broken open on Tuesday, by burglars, and robbed of $200. They set fire to the papers in the safe and the flames communicated to the building, but were extinguished speedily. The fire in the safe burned for hours.

Peddling Without License.—Jerry Murphy and John Bokart were each fined $10 yesterday morning by Judge Aldridge, of Hudson City, for having, in violation of a city ordinance, sold goods without license. They were arrested by Officer Shindler.

Robbery.—Some lads entered the saloon of Jacob Isler, at East Newark, and stole therefrom a lady's gold watch and chain, valued at $150, and $83 in money. They have not been arrested.

Run-over Casualty.—An unknown man was found lying dead alongside the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Drakesville, yesterday. He had been killed by a passing train.

Suicide.—Anthony McGee, of Milham, committed suicide on Tuesday. His only son had been killed by a railroad train some years before.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Tappan, J.—Call of calendar at 10 A. M. in General Term Room.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
42—Milnor vs. Shail.	103—Jay vs. DeGroot.
79—Doellner vs. Steinhart.	173—Haskell vs. Bristol.
80—Jay vs. DeGroot.	174—Cassidy vs. Ingraham, Jr

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Garvin, J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

No Court will be held on Saturday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Rosenstein vs. Gerland.	Hohnberg vs. Spier.
White vs. Whitney.	O'Farrell vs. Peckert.
Brown vs. DeBare.	Bolte vs. McKinly.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

APPEAL FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS—A CONSTRUCTION OF THE RULE GOVERNING IT—THE PRACTICE CONSIDERED.

United States vs. Theodore Adams, and one other case.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court:

These are cases from the Court of Claims, and motions are made to dismiss the appeals upon the ground that they were not taken within the ninety days to which the act of Congress limits the right of appealing from the judgments and decrees of that Court. The facts on which this motion must be decided are simple. Judgments were rendered for the appellees on the 19th and 25th days of March respectively. The Court adjourned on the 20th day to the 25th day of June. On the 10th of June the Solicitor of the United States filed in the office of the clerk a paper, of which the following is a copy:

Theodore Adams vs. the United States, 1866.

The United States, by E. R. Norton, its solicitor, makes application to the Honorable Court of Claims for an appeal of the case of Theodore Adams vs. The United States to the Supreme Court of the United States.

E. P. NORTON,
Solicitor for the United States.

A similar paper was filed in the other case at the same time. On the first day that the Court was in actual session, to wit, on the 25th day of June, the Solicitor moved for an allowance of these appeals, and on the next day the Court made an order allowing them. This was made more than ninety days after the judgments were rendered. The fifth section of the act of March 3, 1863, under which these proceedings were had, enacts that "either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from any final judgment or decree which may hereafter be rendered in any case by said Court, wherein the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, under such regulations as said Supreme Court may direct; provided, that such appeal shall be taken within ninety days after the rendition of such judgment." This language implies that taking an appeal is a matter of right, and is something which the party as distinguished from the Court may do. When the Court has rendered its judgment "either party may appeal," that is, has the right to appeal, and may exercise that right by his own volition. The Court cannot prevent it, nor is the right dependent upon any judicial discretion. So also the language of the *proviso* is to the same purport. The appeal is to be taken within ninety days; not granted, or allowed, or permitted, but taken—a word which implies action on the part of the appellant alone. So that, whatever the proceeding may be which constitutes appealing, or taking an appeal, it must be something which the party can do; and it would seem that no regulation of the Supreme Court, nor any judicial discretion of the Court of Claims, can deprive him of the right, though the former may frame appropriate rules in accordance with which the right must be exercised. (Hudgens et al. vs. Kemp, 18 Howard, 53; Dos Hermanes, 18 Wheaton, 396; The Enterprise, 2 Curtis, C. C. 3, 7.) We consider the paper filed by the Solicitor in the office of the Clerk of the Court as sufficient in form to indicate the intention to exercise this right. It is addressed to the Court, refers properly to the case, claims an appeal, and calls upon the Court to take the action which the rules prescribed by the Supreme Court require of it. But it is claimed that the rule, as prescribed, has not been complied with, and therefore the appeal is not taken within time. The third rule, the one here referred to, is this: "In all cases an order of allowance of appeal by the Court of Claims, or by the Chief Justice thereof in vacation, is essential, and the limitation of time for granting such appeal shall cease to run from the time an application is made for the allowance of appeal." The language of the rule would have been more technically accurate if the word "taking" had been used instead of "granting;" but the latter word is used in the rule to express the idea conveyed by the former in the statute. To understand why the Supreme Court required an allowance of the appeal by the Court of Claims, it is necessary to consider the two rules which precede this. A statute passed a year or two after the one we have been considering gave the right of appeal in cases where judgments had been rendered long previous to its passage. In framing rules upon this subject the Supreme Court determined that these rules should be so drawn that only questions of law could be brought here for review. The first rule provided that the party desiring to appeal in cases decided before the rules were made should present his petition to the Court of Claims, setting forth the questions of law decided against him which he desired to have reviewed; and that Court was required to certify what had been its rulings on those questions. By the second rule the Court was required, in all appealable cases thereafter decided, to make a finding of facts, and of their conclusions of law thereon, and make it a part of the record. It is obvious that in both of these classes of cases it was proper that the attention of the Court should be called to the ruling of an appeal, and that it should not be rested as perfected until that Court had prepared the statement of facts, or the statement of its rulings on questions of law which these rules prescribed. If something of this kind had not been required the appeal might have been taken, and the record filed in this Court before the rule had been complied with. But that the delay in doing this might not prejudice the party desiring to appeal, the rule expressly provides that the statute of limitations shall cease to run from the time the application is made. In other words, the framers of the rule, treating the appeal as taken, within the meaning of the statute, when the application is made for its allowance, provide that the delay in making out a proper statement of facts and judicial rulings, and then allowing the appeal, (which Chief Justice Taney says in Hudgins vs. Kemp, "is merely an authority to the clerk to transmit the record,") shall not operate to defeat the appeal. Much minute criticism has been expended on the question whether the adjournment of the Court from May to June was a vacation within the meaning of the rule, and whether the application should have been made to the Court or to the Chief Justice. The rule says the allowance may be made by the Court, or, if there is a vacation, by the Chief Justice; but it does not prescribe the form of the application, or how or to whom it shall be made. We think that whether done in vacation or in session, or during a temporary recess, the rule adopted by that Court, of requiring the application to be made by filing it with the clerk, is a very proper one. We are therefore of opinion that the filing of this paper was taking the appeal, and that the delay in the subsequent proceeding to render it effectual does not touch its validity. Another ground for the motion to dismiss these cases is, that the statement of facts found by the Court, and their conclusions thereon, are not a sufficient compliance with the rule of the Supreme Court on that subject. It is said that the statement of facts is a mere recital of the evidence, and not the results of evidence as found by the Court. Conceding for the present that these records are fairly liable to the objection made, does it follow that for this reason the appeals should be dismissed? In discussing the first ground on which the dismissal of these cases is claimed, we have seen that an appeal is a right given to the party by the statute, of which the Court of Claims cannot deprive him. It would be a violation of this principle if this Court should refuse to consider his appeal, because the Court of Claims has erred in its attempt to comply with a rule of this Court prescribing the character of the record to be sent here. If the Court of Claims had made no attempt to comply with this part of the rule, we do not perceive how that would deprive this Court of its jurisdiction of the case, or the appellant of his right to be heard. In such case, there is undoubtedly in this Court, as in all appellate courts, a means of enforcing compliance with the rule, without permitting its jurisdiction, or the rights of appellant, to be defeated. But there is no such case here. The Court of Claims has made a finding of facts, and the conclusions of law, and has shown its intention to comply in good faith with the rule of this court. Whether it be a sufficient compliance or not, is a question which does not affect the jurisdiction of this court, and is no ground for a dismissal of the cases. The motions to dismiss are therefore overruled. The rule above referred to, however, was made for the protection of this Court, as well as to secure a finding of facts, by a tribunal which must of necessity inquire into them fully, and which, having ample time, and being otherwise every way competent, may be relied on to find them truly. In consequence of the suggestions of counsel in these cases, and in several others, said to be in the same category, we have examined into the statement of facts certified to us, to see if the rule is complied with. In all that we have examined, except the two named at the head of this opinion, the statement is free from objection. In the case of the United States vs. Theodore Adams, the propositions of facts are stated more *in extenso* than is either necessary or desirable, and are subdivided into a greater number of distinct propositions than are useful or conducive to clearness. There are also certain acts and joint resolutions of Congress found as facts of which this Court must take judicial notice, which are, therefore, in no sense facts to be found. But after all, there is within a reasonable compass, and fairly stated, the main ultimate propositions of fact on which this Court can determine the principles of law which must control the case. But in the case of the United States vs. George W. Johnson, it is difficult. We have first a detailed history of Johnson's transactions in settling on certain lands, which is the foundation of his claim, with no attempt to deduce from this recital any ultimate fact, to which a proposition of law can be applied. This is followed by from fifteen to twenty affidavits and letters, given in full, from various officers in the Department of the Public Lands and other persons. What facts these letters and affidavits are intended to establish, we have not stopped to inquire, because it was the object of the rule to impose upon the Court of Claims the duty of drawing the inferences and conclusions which such documents are supposed to establish, or to decide that they do not establish them. The statement is, in this respect, a reproduction of the finding which we rejected in the case of Burr vs. The Des Moines Navigation Company, (1 Wall, 102,) to which this Court refers in the rules, as containing a judicial exposition of the principles on which they are founded. No doubt it is often difficult to draw the line between a mere recital of the evidence produced in the case, and a finding of the facts which that evidence establishes; and where the statement certified by the Court of Claims is reasonably sufficient, we hope we shall not be found captious. But in the case we have mentioned, there is such a wide departure from the principle which lies at the foundation of the rule, that while we shall retain jurisdiction of the case, the record will be remanded to the Court of Claims, with directions to return a finding of the facts in accordance with the rule. These principles also dispose of the motion for *certiorari* in the case of J. H. Clark et al. vs. The United States, made on Friday last. The motion there is designed to require the Court of Claims to make a more extended statement of the evidence on which they find "that the allegation of fraud or mistake in the concoction of the written agreement is not sustained by the evidence in the case." This is precisely the character of the finding which the rule of this Court was intended to produce. The existence of the fraud or mistake set up in the pleading is one of the ultimate facts to which the law of the case must be applied, in rendering a judgment, and this Court does not purpose to go behind the finding of the Court of Claims on that subject. To do so would require an examination of evidence, and a comparison of the weight to be attached to each seperate piece of testimony, and the drawing of inferences from the whole, which is the peculiar province of a jury, and which, by our rule, we intended to exclude from the consideration of this Court, by making each finding by the Court of Claims, conclusive. The motion in that case is therefore overruled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 6.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE APPLETON DIVORCE CASE AGAIN.

Appleton vs. *Appleton.*—This case came before the Court to-day on two motions; one by the plaintiff, who seeks to obtain an order of reference, and the other made by the defendant who asks to have all further proceedings stayed until such time as the order made at General Term herein, can be heard and decided in the Court of Appeals. It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the order made at the General Term is not appealable, and hence there can be no propriety in asking for a stay. The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 6.

By Judge Barnard.

Samuel Markwald vs. Isaac K. Roberts et al.; the wrong entry has been made. The order should have been denied, instead of the motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 6.

By Judge Garvin.

Amos Woodruff vs. Patrick Dickie; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of John Line for a writ of *habeas corpus*, &c.; writ allowed.

Wm. Weiss et al. vs. Gershon Cohen; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

In re the petition of Lewis Goldbaum for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ allowed.

James G. Gilbert vs. Nicholas Weidner; motion granted and bail reduced to $500.

James P. Lowry, receiver, &c., vs. Mary McKeon; motion granted, and defendant ordered to pay plaintiff the amount admitted to be due by his answer, with $7 costs.

In re the petition of Peter Baxter for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ allowed.

Margaret E. Boniface vs. Peter Rebyes; motion granted.

Andrew Jackson vs. Mark J. Bendall et al.; motion granted.

In re the application of Emily A. Seeberger, &c.; motion granted.

Elizabeth Russell vs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; motion denied.

George F. Collins vs. James Smith; interrogatories filed.

By Judge Jones.

Chas. N. Shepard vs. Gustav Henneken; case settled. See memorandum for counsel with Special Term Clerk.

Robert P. Dodge et al. vs. Thomas Clyde; case settled. See memorandum for counsel with Special Term Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE SMEDICK MURDER CASE.

Yesterday morning, immediately after the opening of the Court, John Real, the ruffian who murdered Police Officer Smedick, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on the night of the 23d of July last, was placed at the bar to plead to an indictment for homicide.

Mr. Wm. F. Howe appeared for the accused, and entered a plea of "Not guilty," whereupon the Recorder directed that the case be transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be tried in October next.

It is said that Real has engaged Mr. John Graham as counsel at a cost of $10,000, and it is the boast of his friends that his acquittal is a foregone conclusion.

MINOR CASES.

Wm. H. Burd and Geo. H. Gonzales pleaded guilty of having attempted a forcible entrance into the store of Mr. John Pope, at No. 112 Clinton-place, early on the morning of the 12th ult. They were sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Alexander Hart and Gerald Nugent pleaded guilty of having, on the night of July 26, burglariously entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Andrew Lester, of No. 489 Hudson-street, from which they stole a quantity of lead pipe, worth $20.

A large number of other prisoners were arraigned to plead, but they all demanded trials, and were remanded.

The Court was then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6, 1868.

$75,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... 116¼	100 West. U. Tel. ... 34⅝
203,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62 ... 114⅝	200 do ... 34⅜
106,500 do ... 114⅝	100 Pacific Mail ... 101⅞
100,000 do ... s10 114⅝	500 Bos. W. P. bet. call 17⅛
6,350 do ... Small 114⅝	200 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 26⅝
10,000 5-20s, C, '64 ... 111	100 do ... bet. call 26⅞
58,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '65 ... 112⅜	800 N. Y. Cen. ... 131⅝
201,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new ... 108⅜	10 Erie R. ... 61⅝
100,000 5-20s C, '67 ... 109	700 do ... 61⅜
10,000 do ... 109½	100 do ... 2d call 60⅝
500,000 do ... b3 109	100 Hud. R. ... s60 138
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '68 ... 109⅜	400 Bost., H. & E. ... b.o 20
75,000 5-20s, x C, '68 ... 109	800 do ... 19⅞
83,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. ... 109⅜	200 Reading R. ... 92
500 do ... 109⅜	200 do ... 92⅛
2,100 Brook. 6s W. L. ... 96	200 do ... 92⅜
5,000 Jersey C. W. L. ... 93	300 do ... 92⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x.c ... 65⅛	500 do ... 92⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new, bet. call ... 63⅝	300 do ... s30 91⅞
5,000 Ga. St. 7s ... 91⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 86⅝
10,000 N. Car. 6s. new ... 71⅞	400 do ... 86⅝
5,000 do ... bet. call 71⅞	150 Mich. Cen. ... 120⅝
25,000 do ... 71⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R. ... 148⅝
14,000 Conn. 6s ... 100	27 do ... 148
10,000 Cal. 7s ... bet. call 133	10 Cleve. & Pitts. ... 89⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs. ... 92⅛	400 do ... 89
30,000 Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s ... 94⅝	300 Chi. & N. W. R. ... 82⅜
10,000 G. W. 2d M. ... 77	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ... 84⅜
9,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M. bet. call ... 101⅛	30 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R. ... 101
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M ... 93	12 Clev. & Tol. ... 101
10,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. bet. call ... 101⅛	200 Chi. & R. I. ... 112⅝
57 Phœnix Bank ... 108	100 Mil. & St. P. ... 76⅜
20 Irving Bank ... 110	100 do ... 76⅛
50 Bank of Commerce ... 122	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 83⅛
5 Park Bank ... 152	200 do ... 83¼
100 Canton Co. ... 48	100 do ... b30 83⅜
	300 do ... 83⅝
	100 do ... b60 83⅛
	20 Del., L. & W. ... 118
	100 Tol. W. & W. ... 51
	100 do ... 51⅛
	200 do ... 51¼
	40 New-Jer. Cen. ... 121
	15 P. F. W. & C. ... 110⅛
	100 do ... 109¾
	200 O. & Miss. R. ... 30⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 5-20s, C, '62 ... 114⅝	50 Erie R. ... 60¾
13,000 do ... 114⅝	200 do ... 60⅝
50,000 do ... s3 114⅝	400 West. U. Tel. ... 34⅜
2,000 5-20s, C, '64 ... 111	100 Pacific Mail ... 101⅞
25,000 do ... 110⅞	45 do ... 101⅞
85,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C., ... 116	100 do ... 102
3,000 5-20s, C. '65 ... 112⅜	100 Boston W. P. ... 16¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 ... 108⅞	100 Quicksilver ... 22⅜
5,000 do ... 109	100 Adams Ex. ... 52⅛
25,000 5-20s, C., '65 new ... 108⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 27
20,000 5-20s, ex C., '68 ... 109	20 American Ex. ... 45
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. ... 109⅛	200 U. S. Ex. Co. ... 46⅛
30,000 do ... 109⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. ... b30 76⅛
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L., ... 96	200 Reading R. ... 92⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c bet. call ... 64⅛	400 do ... 93
4,000 Tenn St 6s new ... 63⅝	300 do ... 93⅛
2,000 do ... 63⅛	200 do ... 93⅛
2,000 Vir. St. 6s, x-c., ... 54½	15 Mich. Cen. ... 119⅞
25,000 Va. St. 6s, new. bet. call ... 53¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 102⅛
18,000 N. Car. 6s., x-c. ... 72⅛	100 do ... 102⅛
1,000 N. Car. 6s, new. ... 71⅛	300 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 110
20,000 Missouri St. 6s. ... 93¾	100 O. & M. R. ... 30
	400 do ... 29⅞
	95 New-Jersey C. R. ... 121
	200 Tol., W. & W. ... 51⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new ... 64⅛	2800 Erie R. ... 61⅛
500 Mer. U. Ex ... 24⅜	300 do ... 61⅛
100 do ... 24⅛	600 do ... c 61¼
300 Pacific M ... 101⅞	500 do ... 61⅛
100 do ... c 101⅞	200 do ... s10 61¼
200 do ... 101⅞	200 do ... b5 61¼
200 West. U. Tel. ... 34⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 82⅛
200 do ... 34⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. R. ... 30⅛
800 N. Y. Cen. ... 131⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. ... 86½
600 do ... 131⅜	2300 Clev. & Pitts. ... 89
200 do ... c 131⅝	100 Chic., R. I. & P. ... 112¾
500 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 26⅝	100 do ... 112⅞
200 Reading R. ... 91⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. ... 82⅜
600 do ... 92	100 do ... b10 82⅝
100 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 110	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 82¾
100 do ... 110⅛	100 Bost., Hart. & E. ... 20

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s. new ... 63⅝	600 Erie R. ... 60
10,000 do ... 63⅝	800 do ... 60⅛
20,000 Missouri 6s ... 93⅛	1200 do ... 60⅛
300 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 27	200 do ... b10 60⅜
100 do ... 27⅛	50 do ... 60⅜
100 U. S. Ex. ... 45⅛	600 do ... 60⅜
300 Pac. Mail ... 101⅞	400 Ohio & M. R. ... 30⅛
100 do ... s60 101	100 P., F. W. & C. ... 109⅞
100 do ... b10 101⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts. ... 88⅞
100 do ... 101⅞	2600 Chic. & R. I. ... 112⅛
100 West. U. Tel ... 34⅛	500 do ... 112⅛
600 Reading R. ... 92⅛	100 do ... s60 112
150 N. Y. Cen. ... 131¼	100 do ... b10 112⅝
400 do ... 131⅛	3000 do ... 112⅞
600 do ... 131	1000 do ... 112¼
800 do ... 130⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. ... 82¼
800 do ... 130¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 82¼
500 M. So. & N. I. ... 86	100 Bos., Hart. & Erie. ... 20⅛
100 do ... 86⅜	100 Mariposa Pf. ... 8

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new. ... 63⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. R. ... 43⅛
50 U. S. Ex. ... 46	100 Mil. & St. P. ... s60 75⅞
500 Pacific Mail ... 102	100 M. & St. P. Pf. ... 83
100 do ... b10 102⅛	100 Ohio & M. R. ... b3 30⅛
200 do ... 102⅛	200 do ... 30
100 W. U. Tel ... 34⅛	600 M. S. & N. I. ... 86⅜
1200 N. Y. Cen R. ... 131½	300 do ... 86⅜
1500 Erie R. ... 61⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. ... 88⅛
200 Reading R. ... 93¾	600 Cl. & Tol ... 102⅛
200 do ... b10 93⅞	200 Chi. R. I. & P. ... 112⅛
400 do ... 93⅞	300 do ... 112¼
600 do ... 94	100 Chi. & N. W ... 82⅜
200 do ... s3 93⅞	100 Bost. W. P. ... 16⅛
400 do ... s3 94	

Thursday, Aug. 6—P. M.

The excitement in the Gold Room on the upward speculation carried the sales up to 150 ⅌ cent. before 11 o'clock this forenoon. After this point was reached there was some abatement in the speculation, and the sales gradually gave way to 149½@149@148½ ⅌ cent. before 2 o'clock P. M., after which hour the buying for the *Bull* interest was renewed, and the transactions were at 148⅞@149@149¼ ⅌ cent. This interest in the Room has had much success in running up the price from 143 to 150 ⅌ cent., and one of the consequences (not unnatural under the circumstances) is, that the parties to the movement boast that even higher figures will soon follow, to realize which they, of course, rely upon their increased ability to manipulate the Gold Room to their own views, so long as the Treasury, which is now taking in about half a million per day for Customs, is out of the market as a seller. There is, however, neither prospective commercial necessity nor present political distrust to justify this calculation, nor anything in the immediate condition of the Treasury, in respect to its stock of Gold, or in the demands upon it for Gold Interest this side of the 1st of November, to authorize the belief that the Government will not again enter the market as a seller for some time to come.

The Foreign Exchanges are depressed, and London is offered on 60-day bills at 109⅞@110 ⅌ cent., and on short sight at 110½@110⅝ ⅌ cent., and in some instances it is said that even lower figures have been made to effect large sales.

In Money to the Brokers we hear of no change of rates from 3 to 5 ⅌ cent. on call, regulated by the nature of the collateral. Most of the business is done at 3@4 ⅌ cent.

In the Public Funds there was a fair amount of business done in the new 5-20s of 1867 at 109 ⅌ cent. and in the old 5-20s of 1862 at 114⅝@114¾ ⅌ cent., and the 10-40 5 ⅌ cents. made a further advance to 109½@109⅝ ⅌ cent. The market left off generally tame.

In the other Departments of the Stock Exchange the Border State Bonds were steady in demand and somewhat firm in prices. The new Tennessees sold at 63⅞@63½ and the old 65¼@64⅞ ⅌ cent. The North Carolinas were 71½@⅞ for the new and 72½ for the old. The Railway Shares were less excited in Erie than on Tuesday and Wednesday, though the fluctuations continue frequent and to the extent of 1@2 ⅌ cent. The best sales of the day were at 62¼ and the lowest 60½ ⅌ cent.; the sales at the late Boards 60⅞@61@61⅛ ⅌ cent. New-York Central and the Western Roads and also Reading were speculated in with much apparent confidence, without reference to the recent break in Erie, and the sales, besides being larger, show higher prices than yesterday. The largest business was done in Chicago and Rock Island, and next to this Stock the demand for Reading exhibited most buoyancy.

After the late Boards in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as against the last prices of Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109	109
American Gold Coin	149⅛	149¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅜	63⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	54¼	54½
Missouri Bonds	93¼	93⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	71⅞	71⅞
New-York Central	132	130⅝
Erie Railway	61⅞	59⅞
Reading Railway	92	92⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	112¼	111⅞
Northwest Common	82⅛	82¼
Northwest Preferred	82⅛	82¼
Michigan Southern	86⅞	86⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅞	109⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	101	102¼
St. Paul Preferred	82	83
St. Paul Common	75⅛	76¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881 ... 115⅝	5-20 coup. '65 n. is. ... 108⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881 ... 116	5-20 coup., 1867 ... 109
5-20 reg., 1862 ... 109⅛	5-20 coup., 1868 ... 109
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 ... 114⅝	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874 ... 119
5-20 reg., 1864 ... 109⅞	10-40 reg ... 105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ... 111	10-40 500 & 1,000 ... 109⅜
5-20 reg. 1865 ... 109⅛	6's Currency ... 102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865 ... 112⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L ... 108⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870. 99⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y L ... 108⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877. 101
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870. 102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879. 99⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872. 102	Illinois war loan ... 99⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873. 102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873 ... 95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874. 102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883 ... 92⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875. 102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c ... 64⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877. 102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds 63⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878. 102	Virginia 6s., ex c ... 54⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874. 98	Virginia 6s. new bds ... 53⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875. 95	Georgia 6s ... 79
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876. 95	Georgia 7s, new bonds. 91⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881 ... 101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons ... 72⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886 ... 101	N. C. 6s. new bonds ... 71⅛
Kentucky 6s ... 99	Missouri 6s ... 93⅜
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860. 99⅛	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss. 93
Illinois reg., 1860 ... 99⅛	California 7s ... 133
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860. 99⅛	California 7s, L'ge bds. 132
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862. 99⅛	Connecticut 6s ... 99⅛
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865. 99⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 135	Bank of N. America. 109
Merchants' ... 121	Hanover ... 112
America ... 143	Irving ... 110
Phenix ... 107⅛	East River ... 100
Leather Manuf's ... 175	Corn Exchange ... 125
Commerce ... 121	Importers' & Trad's. 127
Ocean ... 108	Park ... 152
American Exchange. 120	Manuf's & Merch'ts. 100
Chatham ... 145	Fourth National ... 104⅛
Bank of the Republic. 120x	Ninth National ... 109⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 ... 96	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90 ... 77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es ... 92	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is ... 94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876 ... 101⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M. 101⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 ... 98⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M ... 89
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880 ... 94	Clev. & Tol. S F ... 101⅛
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77 92	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M ... 101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70. 100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 103⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85. 105	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. 97
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75 ... 100⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M ... 91
Harlem 1st M ... 103	Cleve. & P. 4th M ... 77
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82 116	Chi. & Alton S. F. in ... 100⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M. 110⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st M ... 101
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c. 101	Chic. & Alton Inc ... 95
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870 ... 120	Ohio & Miss. 1st M ... 98
Alton & T. H. 1st M. pf. 93	Mil. & St Paul 1st M. 8s. 107
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10. 106⅛
A. & T. H. inc ... 81⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M ... 93
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund ... 96	Mar. & Cin. 1st M ... 92
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv ... 92	Chic. & Mil. 1st M ... 90⅛
Tol. & W. 2d Mort ... 83⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st M ... 102
Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds ... 73⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 98
Gt. Western 2d M. '93 ... 77	

The traffic of the St. Paul Road was in

July, 1868	$423,200
July, 1867	365,156
Increase	$58,044

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,325,347 06; payments, $2,359,157 14; balance, $78,548,791. The receipts include for Customs, $493,000; for Gold Notes, $252,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Abingdon-square, No. 14, 22.6x77.1 ... $16,300
Broadway, No. 212, 29x172x29x76.2 ... 4,250
Broome-st., No. 306, 21.10x87.6 ... 9,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100 ... 28,500
Christy-st., No. 240, Delancy Estate, one-half poar) ... 6,000
King's Bridge road, e. s., 25x128 ... 3,500
Pell-st., e. s., 131.2 ft. n. of Broome-st., 100x21.10½ 10,000
Perry-st., n. s., 136 ft. w. of Washington-st., 66x65.3 ... nom.
Worth-st., s. w. cor. West Broadway, 51.3x55 ... 20,000
Front-st., s. w. cor. Pine, 86.4x42.6x1.10x58.7x40.11. 70,000
7th-st., s. s., 314.9½ ft. e. of Av. C, 18x96.10 ... 6,700
13th-st., s. s., No. 432 E., 24.3x104.3 ... 14,750
31st-st., 3.5 ft. w. of 1st-av., 2.x98.9 ... 13,000
33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 98.9x25 ... 16,300
35th-st., n. s., 147.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 98.9x42.1½ ... 19,000
56th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5. 500
56th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 100.5x20. 500
58th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.5 ... 16,500
69th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50.3x51.4x38.1½ ... 6,000
88th-st., s. s., 148 ft. w. of Av. B, 1.2x25 ... 1,290
115th and 116th sts. and 7th and 8th avs., gore lot, 25x42.9x26.3x50.10 ... 500
115th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., rear, 25x35.8x26.3x42.9 ... 400
116th-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 5th-av., 150x100.11 ... 13,200
117th-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.11 ... } 15,000
118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 200x200.11 ... }
119th-st., n. s., 213 ft. w. of Av. A, 100x18.9 ... 755
139th-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 6th-av., 90x99.11 ... 10,000
149th-st., n. s., 700 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x199.10 ... 16,000
1st-av., 90.8½ ft. s. of 88th-st., 100x20 ... 5,400
3d-av., s. e. cor. 55th-st., 25.5x60 ... 31,000
3d-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 80x20 ... 25,000
3d-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 80x20 ... 25,000
10th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 180th-st., 50x100 ... nom.
10th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 180th-st., 50x100 ... nom.
Plots Nos. 2 and 4 on Serrell's special plot of lands at Fort Washington ... 24,070
Plots Nos. 2 and 4 on Serrell's special plot of lands at Fort Washington ... 16,897
1 parcel of land, nr. Fort Washington, 520x201.7x455.10x45.10x171.6 ... } 74,032
1 parcel of land nr. Fort Washington, 1,120 ft. w. King's Bridge road, 273x377.10x135 ... }
Harlem Creek, n. s., near 107th-st., gore lot ... 6,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 163, 5 years and 9 months, per year. $7,000
Broadway, No. 163, first story and cellar, 5 years, per year ... 4,000
Broadway, No. 720, 4 years and 8 months, per year. 5,000
Fulton-st., No. 256, 5 years and 9 months, per year. 2,500
Harrison and Hudson sts., lots Nos. 908 and 909, Church farm, 21 years, per year ... 2,500
1st av., No. 80, 3 years, per year ... 600
3d-av., No. 667, 4 years and 9 months, per year ... 2,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 149.10 ft. s. of York-st., 25x108.2 .. $9,000
Cook-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100 ... 2,200
Douglas-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 28x64.7 ... 1,500
Houston-st. and Park-av., n. w corner, 104.1x86.7x84.10x105.7 ... 1,840
Madison-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 17x100 ... 5,000
Madison-st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 67x125.9x132.6 ... 3,800
Montague-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x200 ... 14,000
Montague-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x200 ... 14,000
Monroe st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x100 1,500
Nevins and Sackett sts., s. e. cor., 40x80x60x48x100x128 ... 4,000
Oakland-st., w. s., 51 ft. s. of Green-st., 50x100 ... 2,100
Otsego, Grinnell, Columbia and Bay sts., one block 5,400
Schaffer-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Evergreen-av., 25x184.10 ... 2,500
Walton-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100 ... 2,100
Webster-place, w. s., 210.4 n. of Middle-st., 17.7x99. 9,500
Woodbine-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 ... 400
3d-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90 ... 15,250
South 4th-st., s. s., 169.6 ft. w. of 5th-st., 22x144.6 ... 11,000
8th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100 ... nom.
8th-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100 ... nom.
North 9th-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 2d-st., 16.8x100 ... 2,525
13th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21x100 ... 3,000
15th-st., n. s., 142 ft. e. of 7th-av., 15x34.4 ... nom.
22d-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 ... 750
Buffalo-av., w. s., 27.9 ft. n. of Baltic-st., 25x100 ... 2,000
Gates and Stuyvesant avs., n. w. cor., 22x75 ... 5,000
Grand-av. w. s., 46 ft. n. of Dean-st., 21x80 ... 1,600
Franklin-av., w. s., 5.72 ft. s. of Putnam-av., 51.6x80x8.8x1x42.10x81 ... 13,500
Nostrand-av. and Jefferson-place, cor., 285x170 ... 17,600
Reid and De Kalb avs., s. w. cor., 200x200 ... 10,500
Throop-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 ... 900
4th-av. and 39th-st., s. e. cor., 25x100 ... 600
8th-av. and 40th-st., w. cor., 557.10x147.1x164.10 ... 45,250
Lot No. 40, block No. 14, on Hunterfly farm map ... 3,000
Lots Nos. 193 to 201, on James B. Taylor's map, in 17th Ward ... 4,800

Lease Recorded.

3d-place, No. 100, 2 years, per year ... $750

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Lot No. 571 Melrose South, Springfield-st., n. s., 16⅔x100 ... $2,121
Lot No. 64 Morrisania Village, Washington-av., s. s., 5x135 ... 9,000
North New-York, lot No. 26, block No. 8, Willis-av., w. s., 25x106 ... 1,300
North New-York, lot No. 330 145th-st., n. s., 25x100 650

North Salem.

Three acres, n. s. of highway, A. Smith's ... $2,000
Farm of 145 acres, J. R. Howe's ... 10,000
Farm of 10 acres, J. R. Howe's ... 6,000

Yonkers.

Spring-st., e. s., lot No. 20, 25x114 ... $1,784

Eastchester.

Post-road to New-York e. s., 19 acres, ½ share, (Dorlee) ... nom.

Tarrytown.

Mechanics-av., e. s., Mary McGuire, 30x100 ... $900

Harrison.

Road to Rye, w. s., Roger Purdy farm, 147 acres.. $20,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Lot No. 409, map of South Williamsburg, (Taylor). $1,800
Thomas-st., e. s., 375 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100 ... 500
Thomas-st., e. s., 400 ft. from Jackson-av., 25x100 ... 500

Flushing.

Flushing and Jamaica road, e. s., 40 acres adj. Garretson ... $10,000
Amity-st., 200 ft. from Union-st., 50.6x190 ... 4,000

Jamaica.

Liberty and Grand sts., n. e. cor., 16 lots, Nos. 22 to 32, 44 to 48, each 25x100 ... $1,520
Herriman-av., e. s., lots Nos. 20 to 27 inclusive, each 25x100 ... 2,000

Little Neck.

N. Hempstead turnpike, e. s., (Toole's,) 75x110 ... $5,000

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Quitman and Waverly place, n. e. corner, 53x64 ... $1,300
Broad-st., w. s., R. D. D. Baldwin's, 50x50 ... 6,000
Pennsylvania-av. and Astor-st., corner, Paulin's, 30x130 ... 9,500
Madison-st., s. s., J. R. Rae's, 25x60 ... 1,700
Cabinet-st., s. s., 110 ft. from Wilsey-st ... 450
South Essex-st., e. s., Catholic Church property, 25x50 ... 1,500
Ferry-st., s. s., P. Berschor, 48 ft. front ... 8,500
Morris canal, s. s., and n. s. of Washington-st., Morris canal and bkg. property ... 8,529
Chestnut-st., n. s., Joralemon, 27x98 ... 5,000
High-st., e. s., 159 ft. from Spruce-st., 155 ft. front. 40,000
Liberty st., w. s., Wm. Robb's, 29 ft. front ... 4,750

South Orange.

Douglass-st., s. s., 134 ft. from Grove-st., 25x140 ... $140
Grove-st., w. s., 75 ft. from Douglass-st., 75x100 ... 450
Grove and Douglass sts., s. e. corner, 75x117 ... 400

Montclair.

Pompton Turnpike, s. w. s., (Slater's) 126 ft. front. $2,120
Pompton Turnpike, s. w. s., (Green's) 26x136 ... 2,500

Milburn.

Part of farm of Wm. Corby, deceased, 6½ acres ... $3,416

Orange.

Hilyer and Elm sts., s. w. corner, 140x142 ... $7,500

Caldwell.

C. Abernethy's property near Little Falls, 3¾ acres ... $1,110
Sunset-av., Caleb Riker's property, 3½ acres ... 2,500

Belleville.

Upper road, e. s., formerly C. C. Joralemon's, 50x117 ... $3,000

Jersey City.

South 4th-st., n. s., 86.4 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.4x50 ... $570
Monmouth-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of North 1st-st., 25x100 1,475

Hudson City.

Lexington-av., between South and Warren sts., 50x100 ... $2,000
St. Pauls-av., s. s., between Oakland and Montgomery avs., 50x100 ... 1,400
Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, block No. 7, map, Hudson Grove, each, 25x100 ... 2,700

Bergen.

Bowden-av., n. s., lots Nos. 34, 36, 25x100 ... $3,000

Hoboken.

Jackson and 1st sts., s. w. corner, 100x100 ... $3,900

Greenville.

Pamrepan-av. and the new road from Bergen to Bergen Point, 107.7x56.10x125.11x59.9 ... $525

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	18	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	8,198	Malt, bushels	13,000
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	140
Wheat, bushels	4,122	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	137,574	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	200	Whisky, bbls.	48
Oats, bushels	60,652	Petroleum, bbls.	2,745

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $8 37@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet since our last. Prices have not varied much. We quote: Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and lower to-day. Sales have been reported of 1,015 bales, all to spinners. The first bale of new Cotton was received here to-day. It was grown by M. J. Duke, of Grimes County, Texas, and was consigned to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., and sold by Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega to Z. Zinzinia & Co. at 35c. ⅌ lb., and by them shipped to Liverpool.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	21	21½	21½@22
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	24½	25	25½@25½
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	27	27½	27½@27½
Middling, ⅌ lb.	29	29½	29½@29½
Good Middling, ⅌ lb.	33	33	33½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,303
Receipts last week	5,901
Receipts preceding week	3,911
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	389,672
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	614,516
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,997
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,914
Exports since Sept. 1	369,735
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,706,500
Exports same time 1866–7	1,534,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	62,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	135,000

EGGS—Have been less active and quoted cheaper, including Jersey, extra brands, 28c.@30c.; State and Pennsylvania, 27c.@29c.; Ordinary Western, 24c.@25c.; Western by express, 24c.@26c.; Canada, 23c.@25c. ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Peaches are not doing well, the quality being poor and prices high. Apples of good quality are scarce, and bringing $8 ⅌ bbl. readily. We quote: Pears, good, $6@$15; common, $5@$6 ⅌ bbl.; Peaches, Delaware, $6@$8; New-Jersey, $4@$5; common, $2@$4 ⅌ crate; Apples, Southern, $2@$6 ⅌ bbl.; Whortleberries, $5@$6 ⅌ bushel; Raspberries, Antwerp, 15c.@18c. ⅌ half quart; Blackberries, Lawton, 30c.@35c.; common, 18c.@20c. ⅌ quart; Watermelons, $15@$40 ⅌ 100; Nutmeg Melons, $2@$5 ⅌ bbl. In the line of Dried Fruits a speculative demand has created a firmer feeling in Apples, and prices have slightly advanced. Peaches are quiet and nominal. Berries are without sale. We quote: New Apples, State, 8c.@9c.; Western, 7c.@8c.; Southern, 3½c.@5c.; Peaches, Southern, 19c.@21c.; unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; unpeeled, quarters, 8c.@9½c.; Blackberries, 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active demand prevails for State and Western Flour at a further improvement of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 80@$8 60; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $9 25@$10 15; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $10 15@$10 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $9 40@$10 30 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 80@$8 60
Extra State	9 25@10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 25@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	9 40@10 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 35@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 75@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@15 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls. at $9 40@$10 65 for very poor to fair, and $10 65@$16 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is salable and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 750 sacks at $11@$13, as extremes, for Extras ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good demand at $7 85@$10 60 for common to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $5 60 for State, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City and $6 45@$6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, chiefly for home use and on speculative account, at a further rise of about 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 50@$2 75, the latter rate for very choice; White Western on private terms; Amber Michigan at $2 50, No. 1 Spring at $2 15@$2 18, chiefly at $2 17; No. 2 Spring, part at $2 10; White Southern on private terms, and Amber Southern at $2 53 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less active, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 94,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 18 for unsound and damp; $1 19@$1 21 (closing with only $1 19 bid) for sound New Mixed Western; $1 25 for Yellow Western; and $1 26 for White do., ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quoted at from $1 80@$1 92½, as extremes, ⅌ bushel, on a quiet market poorly supplied. Nothing new in Barley Malt or Peas. Oats have been in fair request at rather better prices, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 79,000 bushels Western at 82½c.@83½c., chiefly at 83c., in store, and 84c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. Beans are quiet. The local trade are taking, in a small way, German at $4 and State at $5 ⅌ bushel. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5@$5 50; Mediums, prime new, $4 50@$5; California, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during the 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 5, 1868:

Corn—S. W. Jerome, Buffalo; Toronto, Oswego; C. H. Smith, Buffalo; B. M. Hagan, Buffalo; M. S. Clark, Oswego; E. T. Price, Oswego; River Queen, Oswego; E. D. Case, Oswego; P. T. Swan, Buffalo; C. Yoemans, Oswego; F. Wellington, Buffalo; Isaac Wessels, Buffalo; E. P. Penfield, Oswego; H. C. Stillman, Oswego; Oakville, Oswego; L. J. Richardson, Oswego; General Seigle, Oswego.

Oats—Juno, Buffalo; Helen A. Horton, Buffalo; Bristol, Buffalo; Alpha, Buffalo.

Wheat—Barney Van Vleit, Buffalo.

Lumber—Kitty Bowley, Oswego; Peck & Church, Buffalo; Sarah, Oswego; Hattie, Olean; Sam. Scott, Oswego; Addie Maxon, Oswego; Clara and Jennie, Buffalo; Lunette, Oswego; J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo; J. S. Howe, Phœnix; E. L. Trembly, Oswego; Adirondack, Buffalo; C. H. Gifford, Buffalo; Emma Jane, Lyons Falls; Rolla, Lyons Falls; Tom Hyer, Oswego; Max B. Richardson, Oswego.

Staves—Muscoma, Buffalo; Rachel, Buffalo.

Salt—Euphrates, Syracuse; Jas. Maloney, Salina; Leighton Bros., Syracuse.

Coal—Matilda, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 5, Geneva; T. T. Brewster, Geneva; Sam and Ed, Geneva; A. T. Briggs, Buffalo; Kanawha, Buffalo.

Shooks, &c.—H. B. Sanders, Buffalo.

Flour, &c.—Johnny, Oswego.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) has been in fair request at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New is quiet at 50c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 75c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in very limited request, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 89c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in fair demand and buoyant in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 90@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in more request, including Crude Whale at 79c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 89c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand and buoyant at 17½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23½c. for do. in bbls.; 32½c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are doing better, the stock being light. Tomatoes are very plenty and lower. We quote new Long Island Potatoes, ⅌ bbl., $4 50@$5 50; New-Jersey, ⅌ bbl., $4 25@$5 50; New-Jersey Onions, ⅌ bbl., $7@$7 50; Onions, ⅌ 100 bunches, $6@$8; Peas, ⅌ bbl., $7 50@$9; Tomatoes, ⅌ crate, $1@$1 50; Cucumbers, ⅌ 100, 60c.@75c.; String Beans, ⅌ bbl., $5@$6; Squash, ⅌ bbl., $3@$4; Cabbages, Norfolk, ⅌ 100, $6@$8; Turnips, ⅌ bbl., $2 50@$3; Beets, ⅌ 100 bunches, $5@$6; Green Corn, ⅌ 100, 75c.@$1.

POULTRY—Live Poultry is in moderate demand at firmer prices. We quote: Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 26c.@27c.; Fowls, ⅌ lb., 23c.@26c.; Geese, ⅌ pair, $1 25@$1 75; Ducks, ⅌ pair, $1@$1 25; Spring chickens, ⅌ pair, 75c.@$1 12.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely offered and purchased at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls. in lots, at $28 75@$29, closing at $28 80 cash, for New Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request and firm; sales equal to 330 pkgs., part to arrive, at 16c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand and firm; 150 boxes sold at 16½c.@16¾c. for old short clear, and 17½c. for ice-cured, ⅌ lb. Lard continues in fair demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 19c.@19½c. for prime to choice steam, and 19½c. for Kettle-rendered, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ⅌ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice thus:

The receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,212 packages. Trade has shown more life and activity throughout the week, and the quantity arriving being insufficient, prices are firmer, with an advance on the better qualities of Western Stock. It is now a well assured fact that the make of Butter in this State, Jersey and Pennsylvania will be both larger and of better quality than last year, and the reports freely circulated of drought, short crop, &c., are baseless, and only intended as a trap for the unwary operators. The receipts from Canada and the Western States will, without doubt, show a very wide falling off in quantity through the balance of the season, but while admitting this deficiency, it must be taken in conjunction with the fact that the crop of State is largely increased. The market closes firmly at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb.	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38 @43
State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	34 @38
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ lb.	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	28 @30
Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb.	30 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ⅌ lb.	29 @32
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34 @38

The total receipts of Cheese for the week are 63,856 boxes. The market has been stimulated by favorable advices from Europe, and by the steady advance in the rate of gold, and the result is an active demand, sufficient to clear the market of all desirable parcels. The market has advanced a full average of ½c. ⅌ lb. over our quotations of last week. If managers of factories will consult their best interests they will fully supply the present wants of the market, and all attempts on the part of manufacturers at holding and speculating in the future must inevitably prejudice their interests and produce loss. The market closes with firmness. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	14½@15½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	13½@14½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,440 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 178 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 208,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@13c.; 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 51,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in bond, at 65c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull to-day; rates have been nominally steady. For Liverpool there were taken 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, on private terms, and 300 bales Hay at 34s. ⅌ .... For London, 30 tons Tallow, by sail, at 18s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Ducios, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

JEFF. DAVIS arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday night.

Queen VICTORIA arrived at Paris yesterday, and was received at the depot by the Empress EUGENIE and driven immediately to the Tuileries. She contemplated leaving for Switzerland last evening.

At a Schuetzenfest in Vienna, yesterday, Baron VON BEUST announced that Austria would not interfere in German affairs, and that the Government had no longing for vengeance.

GENERAL.

A letter from Panama, received in this City, states that the passengers who left New-York on the steamer *Queen*, the 16th of July, were detained at Aspinwall nearly three days, in consequence of a portion of the Panama Railroad track and a culvert having been carried away during a storm at Obispo Station.

The Canal Convention called by order of the State Canal Executive Committee, to assemble at Albany on the 12th inst., is postponed until after both political parties shall have completed their nominations for State officers. Notice will be given of the time and place for holding the Convention.

By recent advices from Japan, the Tycoon is represented to have been generally successful in his operations against the Mikados; a division of the Empire is thought to be probable.

The Hawaiian Minister for Foreign Affairs has arrived at San Francisco, *en route* to Europe, whither he goes to secure a revision of existing treaties with his Government.

A large number of coolies were recently shipped from China to Havana and the Chincha Islands.

The charge of assault and larceny, preferred against Gen. SHERIDAN and some soldiers of his command, by Postmaster DUNN, who was recently forcibly ejected from the reservation at Fort Leavenworth, was yesterday decided. Gen. SHERIDAN was fined $100 and the others, $1 and costs; the case will be appealed.

A young lad named JOHN O'BRIEN, aged 11 years, was deliberately shot in Chicago on Tuesday by one his playmates named JOHN LEE. Young O'BRIEN will probably die. The young murderer escaped, but the officers will capture him.

Gen. GRANT with his family, will reach Galena, Ill., some time this week, and will remain there for two weeks or more. Preparations are making to receive him.

Mayor CONWAY, of New-Orleans, has appointed Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG as Superintendent of the City Water Works.

The trial of the RENO brothers, who are now confined in the New-Albany (Indiana) jail, comes off at Lexington, on the 7th of September. There are five cases pending in that court against each of the prisoners, and the proof is thought to be so positive against them that they will be convicted. Some of the States' witnesses, it is claimed, can identify one as the man who fired at Mr. HAWKINS, the express messenger, who was overpowered and thrown out of the car, while at full speed, near Marshfield.

Mrs. VICTOR, the Cleveland murderess, now in the Newburg (Ohio) Lunatic Asylum, is said to be recovering.

In Louisville, Ky., on Monday night, a musquito bar over the bed in which Bishop B. J. SPAULDING, of the Catholic Church, was sleeping, accidentally caught fire. In trying to extinguish the flames his clothes ignited, and before assistance could reach him he was so seriously burned that he died on Tuesday evening. Bishop SPAULDING has for a number of years been connected with the Catholic Church in that city, and his sudden death cast a gloom over the whole city.

A member of the Baltimore City Council, appalled by the expenditures necessary to repair the damages caused by the late flood, introduced a resolution providing for the suspension of all work on school-houses now being erected. The resolution was promptly voted down.

The case of WM. D. MURRAY, in Detroit, Mich., heretofore convicted on three informations for violation of the copyright law in printing upon three cigar labels, "Entered according to act of Congress, &c.," when in fact they were not so entered, came up for consideration in that city on Tuesday. There had been assessed against him a penalty of $100 and costs for each information. He made application to the Solicitor of the Treasury for remission of the penalty, and the Solicitor decided he had no such power in copyright cases. The defendant then filed an affidavit of CALVERT & Co., lithographers, to the effect that they inserted the words "entered according to act of Congress, &c.," in the labels without the knowledge or consent of defendant. The District-Attorney thereupon consented that the judgment might be set aside, and a new trial was accordingly granted.

On Friday last a drove of two hundred cattle were shipped to Pittsburg, Penn., by an Illinois stock dealer. Thirty-nine died on their way hither, and sixty-seven perished in the East Liberty stock-yards. Of a smaller drove shipped to Pittsburg, a number died on their way and ten fell victims to the disease at East Liberty on Saturday last, while, with not a single exception, the animals embraced in the drove were more or less diseased.

The Coroner's Jury, which held an inquest on the bodies of some of the persons drowned by the breaking down of a ferry-drop at Oakland, Cal., on the 4th of July, rendered a verdict that their deaths were occasioned through the gross neglect of the Superintendent, A. A. COHEN; first, for accepting the gearing or iron work of the side drop, it not being of sufficient strength, according to evidence, to sustain the weight applied to it; second, for not providing safety-chains, or other means, for preventing the fall of the drop by the breaking of gearing or iron work sustaining it. Mr. COHEN published a card asking a suspension of opinion until both sides were heard, saying that he had not been allowed to introduce or examine a single witness, and that his own testimony was only taken after he had demanded it should be. It seems to have been pretty fairly established by the testimony before the jury that many persons were injured and perhaps killed by the well-meant but ill-advised and careless acts of persons on the wharf when the staging gave way. They ran about frantically, seizing planks, billets of wood and other heavy articles, which they threw upon the heads of the people in the water.

A New-York gentleman named EDMUND J. CAMPBELL shot and killed THOMAS MORAN at Rocky Point, R. I., yesterday. MORAN and three companions, returning from an excursion, jostled CAMPBELL into the street and then attempted to whip him, when he shot MORAN with fatal effect.

The Union Republican Committee met last evening, Mr. FITHIAN in the chair, and adopted a resolution requesting Gov. FENTON to withhold his signature to the TAX Commissioners bill. A resolution requesting the Governor to appoint Mr. HORACE GREELEY to the vacant Registership was withdrawn.

Four steamboats and a barge were destroyed by fire, yesterday morning, at Cincinnati. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there was an insurance of about $60,000.

An attempt is being made now by the European diplomatists to induce the Chinese Government to open the Hoangho River to foreign commerce. This stream, in the main items of size, depth, adaptation to navigation, and wealth of the district through which it runs, is inferior probably to no stream save the Mississippi and Yangtze; and its opening would add greatly to foreign commerce and foreign influence. This river empties into the ocean in latitude 34°, and its basin lies mostly between parallel 38° and 43°, including several of the richest provinces of the Empire. The Yangtze, which has been open only a few years, has a large and rapidly increasing steamboat tonnage, promising to surpass soon that of any other river save the Mississippi, and the Hoangho would furnish a field almost as extensive and as profitable to Caucasian enterprise.

There are eighteen murder cases on the docket for the Fall term of the Circuit Court in the Second District of Indiana.

LARKIN MEADE'S marble statue for the Soldiers' Monument at St. Johnsbury, Vt., arrived safely last week from Florence, Italy. It is to be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies on the 20th inst. Gilmore's Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Mr. BURLINGAME and the Chinese Embassy will arrive in Boston on the 20th inst.

Owing to an unavoidable accident to the gasometer, the grand ball which was to have been given at the Stetson House last night was postponed until next Tuesday night.

At the Board of Health special meeting yesterday, very little business of public importance was transacted. A resolution to permit the operation of all lard-rendering establishments in the district, provided they employ steam-tight tanks, was referred to the Sanitary Committee. A motion for the issuing of a peremptory order to discontinue business to the Manhattan Gas Company, was referred to the same Committee. The argument upon an application by the New-York Rendering Company for a permit to carry on their business was postponed until Tuesday next, to which time the Board adjourned.

In the Court of Generals Sessions, yesterday, JOHN REAL, the murderer of the late Officer SHERIDICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was arraigned to plead to the indictment. He pleaded "Not guilty," and was remanded for trial, which will probably take place at the October Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Four burglars admitted their guilt and two of them were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each, while the other two were remanded.

ALVAH BLAISDELL, ("The Doctor,") yesterday gave bail in the sum of $10,000, before United States Commissioner STILLWELL, to answer the charge of subornation of perjury, preferred against him by Collector BAILEY.

A meeting of the tobacco manufacturers was held at the Astor House yesterday, Mr. W. E. LAWRENCE in the chair, at which a resolution was adopted calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the fines and penalties under the new law relating to the putting up of snuff and tobacco, after the 9th inst. It was also resolved that only four grades of chewing and three of cut smoking tobacco shall be put up.

The Second Assembly District GRANT and COLFAX Campaign Club, held a regular meeting for business purposes, last evening, at the International (late Shakespeare) Hotel. Additional members were added to its list, and it was decided to hold a grand ratification meeting about the 1st of September.

The Schultzenfest in Brooklyn concluded yesterday, the Austrian Eagle being shot down and the King of the Shooters crowned with all honors.

Cotton was quiet and heavy yesterday. Higher prices were claimed for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, but the trade was less active. Provisions were in moderate demand; Pork was rather cheaper; Lard dearer. Groceries were attracting more attention. The freight market was very dull.

Trouble in Louisiana.

There is a prospect of serious trouble in Louisiana. Admitting the probability of exaggeration in dispatches always more or less partisan in their origin, enough remains to justify apprehension. In almost every section the State suffers from the lawlessness of men who assail reconstruction by destroying the property and imperiling the lives of its friends. New-Orleans is the theatre of organizations managed by prominent actors in the bloody events of 1866; their avowed purpose being to control the voting in the November election. Threats are openly uttered as to the means to be employed for the attainment of this object. In the parishes the same spirit has already assumed a worse shape. Unionists are murdered with impunity; administrators of the law confess their inability to enforce it; and a feeling of insecurity and alarm prevails over extensive districts. So much, at least, seems beyond doubt. And that these outrages are systematic, and with the view of embarrassing the new Government by creating something akin to anarchy, is equally certain.

It is in these circumstances that the Governor appeals to the President for military assistance. Troops are asked for in order that the civil authority may be sustained against defiant disloyalty, and that the peaceful population of the State may be protected against murderers and marauders.

On the supposition that the condition of affairs in the State is, in the main, as Gov. WARMOUTH alleges, the President can have no pretext for doubt as to his duty. The application does not take him by surprise. The necessity for extraneous help has been for some time presented, and the Federal authorities have therefore had ample time for the verification of alleged facts. Unless, then, the President is prepared to take issue on a question of fact, and to put his *ipse dixit* against the mass of official testimony furnished by the Governor, he cannot withhold the required force without incurring very grave responsibility.

A remembrance of the massacre of 1866 should stimulate him to prompt action. The occurrences of that period derived their worst aspect from the inattention of the Executive at Washington. Mr. JOHNSON may try to divide his responsibility on that occasion with the then head of the War Office. Now, however, the full responsibility rests upon himself, and he must meet it as the law requires or take the consequences. The suffering loyalists and the lawless rebels are both before him, and he must take his stand, on one side or the other, without delay.

The Harvest in England.

The news by steamer to and including the 25th of July last confirms in the fullest manner the views we have presented as to the character and extent of the remarkable drought which has prevailed in England. We accepted as correct the Cable telegram of the 26th July, in effect, that the drought had then terminated, but with the exception of partial rains it wanted foundation.

It is conceded that the drought which commenced the first week in April, extended through April and May, and with increased severity through June and most of July, had been unprecedented in England since 1798. We can scarcely suppose, therefore, that the Cable telegram, published day before yesterday throughout the United States, that the "wheat crop will be double that of last year, and will exceed by one-third the annual average," is correct.

The export from the United States, including California, into the United Kingdom, of flour, wheat and Indian corn, from the 1st of September, 1867, to the latest English dates, is thus stated in the British papers: Flour, barrels, 498,258; wheat, bushels, 12,321,118; Indian corn, bushels, 7,646,241. These three items cost the British Isles nearly $40,000,000, and yet the amount is not quite a tenth in value of the whole amount of food which they import for home consumption, which is between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000, according to circumstances. It is scarcely to be supposed that the English will be eager to admit the necessity for a greatly increased importation owing to the extensive drought.

The question whether or not this telegram is true is one of great interest to this country, which will unquestionably have a large surplus of flour and grain. From a careful inspection of the facts with respect to the drought, it appears to us that the wheat harvest—composed of Winter and Spring wheat—will be below the average; that barley and oats will be much below it; (for barley, warm and light soils are chosen;) and that the root crop and pasturage are nearly destroyed, except, as to the latter, on lands along the margin of streams.

The breadth of land devoted to barley and oats is stated to be, taken together, about equal to that in wheat. The relative areas in England are thus stated for this year: Wheat 3¼, barley 2, oats 1¾. In Ireland and Scotland more oats are sown than wheat or barley; but altogether, in the United Kingdom, bear but a small proportion to the quantity of land devoted to roots and to pasturage.

We have been accustomed so long to look upon England as renowned for her "rich pastures, grassy downs, and heath-clad mountains," covered with animals which fill themselves with their richness, that this from the *Pall Mall Gazette* will be received with surprise: "The farmers with all their outlay will only be able to sell their sheep as bags of bones, unless the rain comes quickly, for the last blade of grass will soon be burnt or eaten." But up to the latest advices by steamer no important relief had come. The quantity of land so pastured is larger in the United Kingdom than can possibly be devoted to the plow. It embraces land which is steep in its slopes or rough as well as extensive parks, and it is not difficult to reach the conclusion that a complete loss of pastures must be more serious upon the total supply of food, than even the entire loss of the wheat crop. It is stated on the highest authority that the flesh of sheep constitutes at least one-half of all the butchers' meat consumed in England. It is very material, therefore, to know the effect of the drought in respect to the pastures.

No official publications are made in England such as proceed from the Interior Department of our Government, and what is stated on the other side as to the crops is consequently not entitled to the weight that is attached to our official statements, which, as to their intent, are regarded at home and abroad with the fullest confidence. In France, each Commune makes a full report, and hence the late order of the Emperor, admitting cereals to entry without tonnage duty after Oct. 1, is founded on the most accurate knowledge of the condition of the crops in France. In England, however, resort must be had to the newspapers, of which the *Mark-lane Express* is regarded as the highest authority. The following are from this source by the late arrivals:

Yorkshire.—"Want of moisture on turnips, potatoes, and especially on pasture lands, is sadly felt, while the Spring corn crops are past recovery. Then, what adds to the general want of water for cattle is, that the water in our river is unfit for drink and enough to cause sickness and disease."

Suffolk.—"The drought continues severe."

From the East Coast of Scotland.—"We have had another week of scorching weather, and farmers complain sadly to-day for want of rain."

The West Coast.—"The weather continues forcing and dry."

Warwickshire.—"All Spring corn will be light, the root crops very deficient, and in many cases a total failure."

"The green crops are everywhere unfavorably spoken of, particularly the potatoes and turnips. The hay crop is one of the most deficient experienced in many years. Except in the low-lying valleys in the north, and in the immediate vicinity of large streams, the pasture lands throughout the whole of the country present a singularly dry and withered appearence, more suggestive of Autumn in Italy than Summer in England. There seems to be scarcely any pasturage remaining. Hay ricks are comparatively few in number, and our graziers find themselves reduced to the disagreeable necessity of feeding their live stock with the provender intended for Winter consumption."

We could multiply extracts of this character relating to the pastures, but they sufficiently illustrate the extent of this particular evil. The papers show a very nearly total destruction of them; with scarcely a possibility of recovery during the present season.

Inasmuch as the drought extended through the principal growing and ripening months, it is scarcely possible that Spring wheat could have escaped the very general injury to all Spring crops, or that the Winter wheat which, if planted in September or October, would become strongly rooted, but if in November less so, can have escaped the severity of the drought. On some lands—those that are light and sandy—much of the grain has been plowed in; in many soils it has been forced into unnatural ripeness and suffered shrinkage; it is only in the clayey and wet soils, and those of great depth, that wheat has come to entire perfection.

We assume therefore that the telegram referred to was sent to mislead, and we advise our farmers to look well into the situation before parting with their grain at unremunerative prices. Accounts from the northern part of Russia, from part of Germany, from the northern plains of Spain and from the south of France, show that the want of rain, spoken of as a drought, had with less severity reached the west coast of the Continent, and the inference is strong that although England reaches out for her supplies to the granaries of the world, the United States will be called upon more largely than ever to supply the great want in England.

Large orders for hay reached us by cable yesterday, which constitutes a new and remarkable feature of our trade. Hay and all feed for animals had risen in price in England, but wheat had not, as sufficient supplies were expected, and their harvest being earlier than usual the slight demand was easily met.

Visions and Realities—The Portland Convention.

The International Commercial Convention does not strike us as a great success. There seems to have been little that is National about it, and still less that can be truly considered International. In both respects it was inferior to the Detroit Convention of 1865. That was a great and an earnest assemblage, with bright intellects from both sides of the border, and a good deal that was representative in its general character. This, on the contrary, has been scantily supplied with the elements of political or commercial strength, and has altogether left an impression of a crotchetty nature.

Perhaps, in the nature of things, the result could not have been otherwise. A great convention, national or international, can never be gotten up in the interest of a particular locality. And when the pretty and pushing City of Portland invites the commerce of a continent to do homage to its pretensions, and to furnish the subordinate parts of a stage performance in which Portland shall be the principal figure, it presumes a little too much on the credulity and good nature of outsiders. A convention knowing no North or South, no East or West, called to discuss large commercial questions in a practical and comprehensive spirit, is one thing. A gathering in which everybody shall play second fiddle to the promoters of two or three pet projects pertaining to high northern latitudes, may doubtless be eminently respectable in its way, but it can produce no effect upon the public opinion of the country. For this reason, the Portland Convention must be set down as a failure, except as the expression of a local estimate of questions which, under better auspices, might have been invested with national interest and value.

The views and purposes of the Convention on the question of a trans-continental railroad, now skirting, now crossing the line which separates American from British territory, appear somewhat muddled. The construction of a northern Pacific road may be, as is alleged, simply a question of time. And the enterprising gentlemen who have loudly knocked at the doors of Congress in quest of land grants, unquestionably understand their own game. But who will tell us what is meant, nationally, by a chain of projects to connect the chief part of Nova Scotia with the great bay of Washington territory? On what principle is Congress to be asked to aid an enterprise which is intended to build up Halifax? It is to touch Portland, of course, which probably explains the action of the Convention. But only on some beatific principle can we understand the proposal to obtain the coöperation of the American and British Governments for the construction of a work which the first hostile whiff from either Power would render worthless. England and her Provinces appreciate the position so well that the success of the International Railroad loan in the London market is contingent upon the selection of a route as far as possible removed from the frontier. This is England's answer to the fraternal overtures of the Portland Convention, and it is not likely to be affected by the bellicose notification of the St. Paul delegate touching a route across the Vaskatchewan Plains. What the Imperial authorities may do on this continent will be governed by military exigences, real or supposed; they are too insensible to the gushings of international benevolence to construct parts of railroads for the pleasure and profit of their neighbors. In this matter we would take a leaf from England's book, and donate lands or loan credit only to enterprises on our own territory, for the benefit of our own people.

Such a policy is not incompatible with a renewal of commercial reciprocity, and we can but regret that in the present case the appeal to Congress does not emanate from a body of more commanding character. The Provinces are ready to enter into fresh negotiations on the subject. What Congress needs is to be convinced that a change has been wrought in the judgment of those who demanded the abrogation of the old treaty. And the Convention, however restricted its representative basis, should have supplied precise and positive evidence, both as to the injurious effects of the cessation of reciprocity and the conditions on which another and mutually advantageous arrangement might be formed. The report of one of the Committees states the case generally in a light that should challenge attention; but the Convention might have done much more. It might have brought out, not only the extent of the inconvenience and loss occasioned by the termination of the treaty, but the popular idea as to the terms of future intercourse which prevails in the Provinces as well as here. The Convention should have supplied the commercial aspect of the subject, as a corrective to the talk of politicians.

The method of proceeding suggested by the Convention is, nevertheless, the true one, and we trust that it will be heeded at Washington. It was recently announced, *apropos* of the Ways and Means Committee's report, that negotiations are to be reopened by the State Department; that Mr. SEWARD and Mr. THORNTON, in fact, are to talk the subject over and report progress. But, properly speaking, diplomacy has nothing to do with reciprocity, and negotiations of the kind indicated will help it very little. It is a matter, not for diplomatists, but for well-informed men, representing the Provinces, in communication with the Ways and Means Committee. The subject will be adjusted there, it anywhere—not in the State Department. Hence the appositeness of the proposition of the wisdom assembled at Portland—that a special commission be appointed to conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the various bearings of the subject, with the view of enlightening Congress. This would be a practical step in the right direction, and one that would meanwhile satisfy the friends of reciprocity.

The Jamaica Committee and Gov. Eyre.

The "Jamaica Committee," as the band of English Radicals who, figuratively speaking, bound themselves together neither to eat nor drink till they had hanged Gov. EYRE, has resolved itself into its original elements, after transferring a great deal of money from the pockets of ebullient philanthropists into those of a few "rising" lawyers, but with no other practical result. Before finally abandoning the field, however, Messrs. J. STUART MILL and P. A. TAYLOR issued a document on behalf of the Committee, intended as a justification of the objects at which it aimed, a protest against the "forms of law" by which they had been baffled, a record of the proceedings and their results, and a means for finally placing on record the charges against Gov. EYRE, and for discharging a flight of Parthian arrows at all who either symphathized with him or ventured even to question the propriety of the course taken by the Committee.

Passing over the prefatory summary of the charges against Gov. EYRE and the statement of the main facts in the legal proceedings, we come to the gist of the report. The objects of the Committee were three, according to Messrs. MILL and TAYLOR—to obtain a judicial inquiry into the conduct of Gov. EYRE and his subordinates; to settle the law in the interest of justice, liberty and humanity, and to rouse public morality against the oppression of subject and dependent races.

In the first of these objects the Committee signally failed. It was with difficulty that a committal for trial was obtained in any one of the actions brought; and when at last Gov. EYRE and two of his subordinates were respectively committed, the Grand Jury in each case threw out the bill. In the second and third objects they claim to have succeeded; but it is doubtful whether the results of their success were exactly such as they anticipated. If it took the Chief Justice of England six hours to place before the Grand Jury an outline of the constitutional principles and legal precedents bearing on the nature of so-called "martial law," the public was certainly not on that account disposed to look with additional severity on the administration of martial law by men who acted under trying circumstances, on the pressure of the moment, and with only the vague traditional military theories of martial law to guide them. To the Committee is unquestionably due the credit of having obtained, for the first time, judicial condemnation of those theories of martial law, or rather martial lawlessness; but the fact that it was for the first time that they were thus condemned did not strike people as a reason for the unrelenting attempts of the Committee to place Gov. EYRE in a felon's dock. As to the "sound public feeling" which the Committee claim to have roused, the friends of Gov. EYRE triumphantly point to the two Grand Juries and their refusals to allow the cases to proceed to trial. And they further assert, not without a great show of justice, that the only result of the Committee's proceedings has been to bring out a stronger popular feeling in favor of Gov. EYRE than previously existed. When the news of the Jamaica disturbances reached England, there was a strong and wide-spread feeling of indignation at the needless severities with which their repression had been accompanied, and which, together with the real nature of the outbreak, were fully brought to light in the report of the Royal Commission held on the spot. It was believed that an organized and formidable conspiracy had existed among the blacks—and the reports of Sir J. P. GRANT, Gov. EYRE's successor, place this beyond a doubt—but it was clear that indiscriminate violence had been used toward the blacks, that legal forms had been disregarded, and that punishments had in cases degenerated into atrocities. But when Gov. EYRE, who had passed a lifetime in honorable Government service, was removed with disgrace from the Governorship of the island he had saved, there was a very general feeling that justice had been done. No outbreak of the kind was ever put down without some acts that would scarcely bear justification in cold blood, and men shrank from the logical results that might ensue from applying the strict letter of the law to acts done in the suppression of an outbreak which threatened at any moment to develope into anarchy and massacre.

But Mr. MILL and his friends pressed on the prosecution with an earnestness that looked very like personal vindictiveness. Under the guise of arguments in favor of legal inquiry, they put forth carefully drawn up *actes d'accusation*. Their speeches, and the articles of their organs in the Press resembled a Papal encyclical more than any other known form of literature. The natural result followed, a strong current of public feeling set in in favor of Gov. EYRE, an Eyre Defence Fund was started, and the Ex-Governor of Jamaica at once found himself a popular hero. Of course there were men to be found among his supporters who would justify his conduct on exceptional grounds of their own—THOMAS CARLYLE's views as to the treatment of inferior races, for example, are not generally accepted—but there is no doubt that the strong reaction in his favor was mainly caused by the feeling that he was a persecuted man. Mr. MILL's supporters fell away, his efforts to bring Gov. EYRE to trial failed, and the whole thing had well nigh been forgotten till the issue of this report, and we cannot compliment Mr. MILL on the spirit in which it is conceived. It is, apparently, one of the drawbacks of being a philosopher that one cannot give credit to opponents for anything but the basest motives and most malignant impulses. And the angry diatribe against all who differ from them, with which the report concludes, shows painfully that Mr. MILL and his colleagues are not exempt from this failing.

New-York Theatre.

There is to be a "Foul Play" *matinée* at the New-York Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. This piece now runs much more smoothly than it did earlier in the week. The actors are fully up in their parts and "business," and the mechanism works smoothly. While no very great compliment can be paid to the person or persons who prepared this dramatization of "Foul Play," the management is entitled to credit for the manner in which it is now presented. Good audiences have thus far rewarded their efforts, and it is probable that the play will hold the stage for some time.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Southern wing of the Democracy are getting very anxious to know what preparations the Northern Democratic leaders are making for carrying out the revolutionary programme of FRANK BLAIR. One Southern paper asks if the work of raising regiments has yet been begun by the Seymour party; and it expresses a great dislike of the hot-blooded Southerners getting into another difficulty only to be again deserted by their Northern "friends." Let the Southerners keep cool. The Democrats hereabouts have neither begun raising regiments nor buying privateers, and they cannot be trusted by the Confederates, in any event.

The arrival of JEFF. DAVIS in London will not attract much attention at this time; during the existence of his Confederacy, he was looked on by Englishmen as a great and heroic character who had "made a nation;" but since his nation has collapsed and all his projects have gone to the winds, he is quite a different man. It is true the English have often honored men, as in the case of KOSSUTH, who failed in their attempts at revolution; but no such fortune awaits JEFF. DAVIS, who, as they have now discovered, fought for slavery; both the English Government and the English people are very anxious at this time to keep on the best of terms with this country; and thus feeling alone will keep them from any marked public honors to the rebel chief.

The *Nation* of yesterday gives its readers the following information: "Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are indefinitely out of the Union. We may add that the crops in all these States are doing well." What connection does the *Nation* discover between these circumstances?

The appearance of the name of LYNCH (we don't know whether he is a white man or a black, a Spaniard or an American,) among the revolutionary leaders in Hayti, suggests a passing wonder that some capable and determined white iron-clad bummer of the Walker type has not yet taken the trouble to make his appearance among these wretched barbarians and reduce them to order. Hayti is a country of the most marvelous resources, beauty and attractiveness; yet its people are sinking lower every year for want of a strong government capable of keeping them from killing each other. It would be an easy thing for a good stout man, such as FRANK BLAIR or JOHN MORRISSEY, to thrash them into decency, with a little assistance.

The Louisville *Democrat* proclaims through its display head lines that "A Rattling, Rousing, Streaming, Golden, Glorious Democratic Triumph" has been gained in Kentucky, which illustrates "The Advantage of Consolidated, United, Staving, Old-fashioned, Unadulterated Democratic Principles." Such a "streaming" triumph of "staving" principles is rather suggestive of Kentucky whisky; but still they are free to enjoy it as keenly as possible until next November.

The discussions of the State University Convention, the organization which is held responsible by the State Government for the proper course of education in all the higher institutions in the State, are generally of great interest and importance. The men composing it are among the most experienced promoters of education we have, and their suggestions are generally full of practical sagacity. The especial point that engaged the attention of the Convention, which met on Monday at Albany, the Chancellor of the University, Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN, being in the chair, was the expediency of establishing in every college of the State a Department of Normal Instruction under the charge of competent Professors of the Theory and Practice of Teaching. This seems to us an admirable idea, and one that would greatly benefit the cause of education in our State. To gain knowledge is one thing; to impart it to others is a very different and much more difficult one, and to train young men and women in that latter art is to give them skill in just what many will adopt as a profession and more may be driven to by necessity.

It is evident the horses must shortly go to the dogs, in a great measure—since our people are not disposed to let them go to the cooks—hippophagously. That "dummy" on Second-avenue wheezes prophetic things against the common race of "houyhnms." Then in the City of Paris—as our Paris correspondent reports in yesterday's TIMES—they have got up a steam *locomobile* for streets and roads, in which a man may run where he pleases, "up and down and round the town," at a trifling expense. At the same time we see in the New-Orleans *Picayune* an account of a carriage made in that city which, by means of a vessel of condensed air, can be easily propelled along the street rails and stopped at pleasure. This is mentioned as the invention of Mr. WAYLIES—a name we don't half like in this connection, somehow, though it is a good name enough. At any rate it seems beyond a doubt that some coming contrivance will soon put a stop to the horse-killing work of locomotion in our great cities.

Our æsthetic fashion correspondent, observant of all the passing fantasies of the female intellect on the great subject of dress, writes as follows from a fashionable watering-place concerning something that is quite beyond the reach of editorial comprehension: "The ladies seem to have arrived at the conclusion—for the time being—that dress should express the subtleties of their being, and that he who would understand them must understand the law of symbols, of analogues. Just now they have declared themselves in favor of cameleon silks—delicate fabrics, which, to the beholder, are green, or grey, or brown, or blue, or black, or golden, according to the stand-point from which he views them. Change his stand-point and the color changes. And what is true of the silk is true of the wearer. Nothing intrinsic, yet all intrinsic, even beyond the seeming sheen and subtleties quite calculable, passing patent to him who holds the key, yet still to him, above all others, most a maze of beauty and of glamour."

A quarrel is raging at both ends of the Island of San Domingo about the cession of territory to the United States. In the Republic of Dominica, or eastern end, both the Baez and Cabral parties have tried to sell us Samana; but while each has been carrying on negotiations here for that end, both have strenuously denied the fact at home, and each has constantly accused the other of it, under the assurance that it was the very best way of stimulating the passions of one party against the other. Beside this, we now learn that at the western end of the island, in the Republic or Empire (whichever it now is) of Hayti, there is a rumpus about the cession of Haytian territory to the United States, and one of the revolutionary commanders, of the very Hibernian name of LYNCH, has issued a manifesto protesting against any such cession. We suppose the quarrel in this case is about the Alta Vela business, with which the names of JERRY BLACK, BEN. BUTLER and other corrupt Washington politicians were discreditably connected some months ago. The whole of these squabbles, however, between the quarreling, fighting, disagreeable barbarians of both the Governments and each of the revolutionary parties in the Island of San Domingo, might as well be stopped at once. We shan't buy any of their territory at any price.

That wrecking of BLACKBURN'S *Homer Iliad*, in Homer, La., (reported in our last,) was an atrocious piece of business; and yet it might not have been perpetrated by "rebels." The literary and grammatical critics of that unhappily-named place, irritated by the title of the paper—which, it must be allowed, was rather "aggravating"—might have been urged to extremities so lamentable. At any rate, the thing was done to little purpose, since Mr. BLACKBURN has revived the paper, and, in the rage of the moment, called it BLACKBURN'S *Phœnix Homer Iliad*, threatening at the same time that if they demolish *that*, he will bring out another, heading it with BLACKBURN'S *Salamander Phœnix Homer Ihad!* Of course those wretched villagers won't throw the thing into *pi* any more. But if they should cry out, with Ensign Northerton, in FIELDING'S novel, "D—n Homer!" we don't see how the general reader could entirely condemn them.

Blazing hot as our weather has been all over the country for weeks and almost months past, we have thus far been spared the troubles which the Russians are undergoing from the same cause. So long-continued and excessive has their heated term been that spontaneous combustion has taken place in some of the large peat-beds around Tsarskoe-Selo and Peterhoff, and vast subterranean fires are in progress. And so dry are the woods and herbage that in the Pargolara district the forests surrounding the lakes have been afire for weeks. In Belgium the grass has several times caught fire from engine sparks along the railroad, and spread with great rapidity, corn and other cereals being largely damaged. So that mere discomfort is not the only trouble which hot weather may bring about.

LOUISIANA

Letter From Gov. Warmouth to the President—Condition of Affairs in the State—Aid of the Government Invoked.

The following letter, requesting the President of the United States to furnish such military forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in Louisiana, has been forwarded by Gov. WARMOUTH:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1868.

To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you, by Lieut.-Col. JOHN F. DEANE, of my staff, the joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of this State on the 1st day of August, 1868. I also inclose with it a petition from a number of the most prominent and influential citizens of North Louisiana, setting forth the horrible outrages that are daily being perpetrated in that portion of the State, together with a letter from the Hon. G. W. HUDSPETH, Attorney for the Eighth Judicial District, showing the state of affairs that exists there also.

I send other letters and papers, showing clearly that in many of the parishes there exists no protection for the citizens in the Courts, and that men are shot down in the roads, in their homes and elsewhere, without a question being asked or any steps taken to bring the offenders to justice. The Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District refuses to go to the Parish of Franklin, unless a force is sent with him to protect him from violence; and he is not obnoxious on personal or political grounds, for in politics he was opposed to the new Constitution, and is a life-long citizen of the State. The Sheriff of the Parish of Franklin, a Democrat, has resigned, confessing his inability to make any arrests, or discharge the duties of his office, on account of the condition of affairs there. Prominent Union men in the Parish of Caddo write me that their homes are beset by desperadoes, and that their lives and property have thus far been saved from destruction only by armed men who volunteer to guard them. As you will see by the letter of Mr. HUDSPETH, District-Attorney for the Eighth District, men, women and children have recently been murdered in the parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men, who remain thus far unpunished and unmolested. The inclosed newspaper, a Democratic journal, published in Madison Parish, shows clearly the condition of affairs there, in corroboration of the statements contained in the petition of Judge CRAWFORD, Judge WELY, and other gentlemen of North Louisiana. From the very best information, Mr. President, I have no doubt that 150 men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half. Startling as this statement is, letters of the most reliable character fully confirm it. There seems to be a settled determination on the part of those who adhered to the rebellion to either kill or drive away the Union white men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored people into voting as they shall dictate.

There is a secret organization throughout the State known as the K. W. C., the full details of which—questions, oath, &c., &c.—Col. DEANE will explain to you. It is founded for the purpose of placing and keeping the colored people in a condition of inferiority, and with a view to this end contemplates and designs the precipitation to conflict between the two races. Many prominent citizens of the State are leaders in it; its members are sworn under oaths of the most binding character to carry out the purposes of the organization at all costs, hazards and sacrifices, and by measures however desperate that its leaders may adopt. It has now transpired that the mob which threatened the Legislature some weeks since were only prevented from enacting the scenes of the 30th of July, 1866, by the presence of the United States troops. It was the deliberate determination of this sec

SCOTLAND.

A Trip to Edinburgh—Grand Dinner with the Lord Provost—Political, Social and Industrial Condition of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EDINBURGH, Saturday, July 25, 1868.

All these years that I have been in England I had been no further north than Manchester or Liverpool. It was a mistake, no doubt, but it is rectified at last, and here I am in this grand northern capital, beyond comparison the finest, most picturesque, most imposing town in the United Kingdom. No description can do justice to its natural features. Bold, craggy mountains, wild glens, lovely valleys, castles, palaces, temples, the architecture of a thousand years, the most romantic and thrilling historic associations, are all clustered in Edinburgh. The history, romance and poetry of Scotland all centre here. Here on this great rock stands the castle where Queen MARY was imprisoned, and gave birth to JAMES VI. of Scotland, and I. of England. Down there, sleeping in the calm valley, is the Palace of Holyrood, where RIZZIO was murdered. I do not propose to say much about them. Read the *Scottish Chiefs* and the *Waverley Novels*.

The reason, probably, why I did not come sooner to Scotland, was that I never before got a formal invitation. Sitting alone in my room the other day, in the Capital of British Bohemia—Leicester-square,—I received an invitation by post to dine with the Right Honorable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The thermometer was in the nineties. The beautiful verdure of England was very brown. Here was an invitation to the hills and lakes and running streams, and the green valleys of Scotland, to see this wonderful city, the Athens of the North, and to dine with the Lord Provost and the literary and scientific nobilities of the Scottish Capital. Need I say that I very promptly accepted the invitation?

The Right Honorable the Lord Provost, you may remember, is WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of the publishing house of W. & R. CHAMBERS. The dinner, given at the Douglas Hotel, St. Andrew-square, on Thursday, July 23, was to celebrate the completion of *Chambers' Encyclopædia*. Nearly one hundred of us Encyclopædists and our admiring friends assembled at the appointed hour, and were recived by the Lord Provost and Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS, Jr., Dr. ROBERT CHAMBERS not being able to be present. Among those present, whose names are familiar to Americans, were Sir JAMES G. SIMPSON, Bart., Sir WM. JOHNSTON, Mr. EMANUEL DEUTSCH, of the British Museum, and author of the Talmud articles in the *Quarterly*, Dr. FINDLATER, editor of the *Encyclopædia*, Prof. TAIT, and more than I can give the names of without running into a catalogue. It was a constellation of celebrities from the British isles. Several had come from London, and one gentleman from Amsterdam. Instead of two or three lions at a dinner, we had a menagerie. It was really embarrassing to be surrounded by so many clever and distinguished people. If I turn *to* one, I had to turn *from* three or four. On my right was Dr. W. A. F. BROWNE, humorist, psychologist and Commissioner in Lunacy; on my left Mr. CARUTHERS, botanist, of the British Museum, with whom I discussed the Darwinian theory; but all the rest—right, left and front—were equally clever and tantalizing. *Savans* to right of me, *savans* to left of me, nearly a hundred.

The dinner was worthy of the Scottish Capital, where you see a hundred signs of French taste—remains of the glorious days of the Stuarts. The waiters could not read the bill of fare nor pronounce the names of the dishes. There were five kinds of fish, including trout from Lochleven and whitebait from the Thames. Those who complain of bad dinners in London, and public dinners there are almost always execrable, should dine at Edinburgh. From the clear turtle soup to the fruits and ices, every dish was a success. And they understand wines as well. Ages ago, when the English were muddling themselves on beer, the Scotch got glorious on claret. I think it is a mistake to begin a dinner with rum punch, even if it is the proper West Indian liquor for the West Indian turtle, otherwise the quality and succession of wines and liquors was unimpeachable. The meats were hot, the champagne was cold, and the whole went on like clockwork. Neither Paris nor New-York could have done better, only that the latter could have given us a few dishes which have not found their way to these high latitudes.

At every British dinner there are three inevitable toasts, without which all luxuries would be vain. You must drink the health of the Queen, and sing at least one stanza of the national anthem; then the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family; and then navy, army, and volunteers. There is sure to be some one to respond to this comprehensive toast. This time it was a Captain of volunteers, who told us that the Edinburgh regiment was the first in the Kingdom. Then we had that delightful glee, "Ye Mariners of England." The toast of the evening was to Dr. FINDLATER and the local staff of the *Encyclopædia*. The Lord Provost gave a history of the work, which has occupied ten years, and which he and his brother wished to make the crowning enterprise of their long and useful career. In Dr. FINDLATER they found a model editor, but there was something more than empty praise, and noisy cheers. A beautiful silver flagon was presented to him, with a check for two hundred guineas—a thousand dollars in gold. That I call something *like* a testimonial.

I will not trouble you with the speeches. They were not remarkably good. Mr. FINDLATER well said that ten years of editorial work was not good training for oratory. The Lord Provost, simple, practical, going straight to his purpose, was very satisfactory. And now I think of it, I doubt whether the digestion of such a dinner, with its accompanying libations, is quite the best condition, either for eloquence or its enjoyment, and whether it would not be better to have the speeches first and the dinner afterward. The occasion was peculiar, the company remarkable, and Edinburgh is itself worth coming from the other side of the world to see.

The journey from the south of England to the Scottish Capital is full of interest. There are grand transformation scenes like those in a Christmas pantomime. Taking the western route, you traverse a rich and beautiful agricultural country, with its fields now laden with a golden harvest, and plunge into the ugly horrors of the Black Country, which reminds you of the abomination of desolation spoken of by the Prophet Daniel: Hundreds of square leagues of land are covered with heaps of ashes, cinders, the waste of coal-pits and furnaces. Factory chimneys two or three hundred feet high stretch away like a great forest to the horizon, each belching out its clouds of smoke, while, even in the bright sunshine the mouths of hundreds of furnaces are tipped with orange-colored flames. Nowhere is the earth so deformed. The whole country is mined. Great towns are over coal-pits, and might sink into them. Grimy men and women work in this world of ugliness until they become as coarse, and hard, and horrid as the region they inhabit. Women and children work as smiths, hammering hot iron from morning till night. Women work in brickyards, up to their eyes in wet clay, striking bricks in the moulds, and carrying them out to dry before burning. Woman's right to manly labor is unquestioned in the Black Country. A few years ago women and girls worked naked in coal-pits, harnessed like cattle to the cars. Parliament stopped that—so there is really progress. Still, when I saw groups of women working in a brick-yard, doing what is considered the hardest work in the world, the terror of Egyptian bondage, I thought a Woman's Rights Convention in the Black Country might be a good arrangement.

An English iron manufacturer some months ago sent to the *Times* an account of his observations in the coal and iron districts of Belgium. He found neat and elegant buildings, nice gardens, a beautiful country and no smoke. The Belgians are too economical to fill the whole atmosphere, over hundreds of square miles, with dense clouds of unconsumed carbon. They burn all their coal, and have a clear sky and bright sunshine into the bargain. The frightfully ugly aspect of this country must be every way demoralizing. Formerly it was notorious for its ignorance, drunkenness and brutality. Respectability tucked up her skirts and fled; the Church sorrowfully resigned her mission here, and sent one to Africa. Of late years the Methodists and tetotallers have been at work and with considerable success.

Northern Lancashire is sweetly rural, and every mile's progress northward made the fields more green and the foliage more vivid. It was a journey from a brown August to the fresh verdure of early June. So, passing through the busy towns of Preston and Lancaster we entered the Lake District, Westmoreland, Cumberland, with bold mountains, silvery lakes, clear rivers, a lovely region, which seemed all the more beautiful from its contrast with Southern Lancashire, where the earth is full of black burrows, and thousands of chimneys belch out sulphurous flames and blackness. Here, among the lakes and mountains, is something left of the rural England of the olden time. Here is still a yeomanry owning the soil it cultivates. There are good stone houses, nice gardens, pretty farms and woods. The people are not mere day laborers crowded into wretched villages, leaving the broad land a desert. In a word, it seemed like home. I passed Windermere, Ulleswater, and Keswick on the left, hastening on to Carlisle, at the head of Solway Frith, the last English town on the West, and a few miles from Gretna Green and its famous smithy, so celebrated in the fast novels of our grandmothers.

Carlisle is an old town, with a history. Its castle was occupied, if not built, by the Romans. It has suffered from seiges and assaults in the wars of the borders. CROMWELL tore down a portion of the cathedral and defaced the rest, using the chapter house for a magazine. Over the three Kingdoms you meet everywhere the curse of CROMWELL. On the pavements of Carlisle you hear the same clatter of wooden shoes that makes a feature of street life in South Lancashire.

After my experiences of the Plow Inn at Cheltenham, where I was thoroughly taken in by a moral title, I have been wary of hotels. So, landing at 9 P. M., I took my small luggage in my hand, walked into the first neat and comfortable-looking tavern I found, went up to the bar, where sat a jolly fat landlady and her pretty daughter, and rather astonished them by saying, "Madame, is this a swell hotel? because if it is, I don't want to say in it." "And what is a swell hotel?" asked the puzzled, Northern and benighted landlady. "A swell hotel," I replied, and tried to make it impressive and memorable, "is one where they charge you three prices, and give you only one accommodation." The good lady allowed that her's was not a swell hotel, and I put up, and had the most bountiful provision at the most moderate price.

The English are shy, cold, distant, suspicious. Their ways and manners are not cordial. They never invite people to visit them, or to call; there are no general invitations. You are expected to come, if acquainted, without being asked. In traveling and among strangers, the best way is to break through the crust and find the man inside it. Sometimes he is hard, or the crust is hollow. Plenty are stolid, stupid, hopeless. But, on the other hand, if you are enterprising, and disarm suspicion or excite interest by letting them know you are an intelligent foreigner, you may find plenty of people worth knowing. Englishmen are apt to be wary of each other. Then, they all read the same papers, know the same things, and bore each other. They like to find a man free from their restraints and in conflict with their prejudices. England freezes Americans at first, but though we are not popular *en masse*, individually we have not much to complain of.

From Carlisle to Edinburgh the mountains, the sweet valleys, the pure streams singing over their rocky beds, and the fir trees, all reminded me of New-England. It wanted but the fields of Indian corn. So we passed the grand forms of the Teviot Hills, and with glimpses of Abbotsford and Melrose, arrived at this grand City of Edinburgh.

Like the whole country, Scotland is in a turmoil of politics. The papers are filled with reports of meetings and speeches of rival candidates. Naturally the Free Church of Scotland, which, some years ago seceded from the Established Church of Scotland, is in favor of disestablishment, and the old Kirk should be conservative. But, on the one hand, the Irish Establishment is Episcopal, which they detest, and it is opposed by Popery, which they abhor. How is a consciencious Scotchman to vote in such a case? He must help the Anglo-Irish Bishops, or he must help the Pope. It is a difficult choice, and demands all the acuteness of Scotch metaphysics. The members of the Free Church hold to free trade in religion—a fair field and no favor. With education and freedom they think they can beat Popery out of the field; and it might be so only that the converts to Popery are precisely among the most highly educated people in England, beginning with graduates of Oxford. It requires a certain degree of intelligence to understand the principles involved.

For example, there happens to be among my acquaintances in England a young lady of the finest talents and accomplishments, who was a patriotic Anglican and high Ritualist. The only church of her cultus was two miles away, and one evening, when she was setting off alone and in a strange district, to attend some special service, I volunteered to accompany her. The church is a neat bit of midæval gothic, with a carved altar piece, and plenty of lights and flowers. The processions of the clergy and surpliced choir, the hymns, as the singers receded and again drew near, the chaunted service in the gathering twilight, was very pretty and impressive. Well, one month has passed away, and one of the curates who took part in the service has gone over to Rome, and is now at Father NEWMAN's Birmingham Oratory; the young lady who knelt beside me with so much devotion has been received by a Jesuit priest, and another young lady of family and fortune, of the same congregation, has taken the same route. But I need not speak of such examples, which are everywhere. The last number of the *Church Times* threatens that if any thing is done by the Anti-ritual Party in Parliament, the whole body of Ritualists in England will go over to Rome, join the English and Irish Catholics, and form the largest religious body in the United Kingdom. And they mean it; for it is only a question between going over in a body, or one by one as at present. They only wait to take more. The sole reason for delay is to increase their numbers, so as to make the secession, when it comes, overwhelming and triumphant. And Earl SHAFTSBURY and the Evangelicals, perfectly understanding this, wish to drive them out at once, hoping thereby to stop the mischief.

MONADNOCK.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN, United States Senator from Iowa, has been invited by the Republican National Committee, and also by the members of Congress from the Pacific coast, to visit that coast and speak during the Presidential campaign. Mr. HARLAN replies that after visiting Iowa and consulting with those who have expected him to participate actively in the campaign in that State, he will, if he can be spared, "cheerfully comply with the request of the National Committee, which will afford me a long wished-for opportunity to visit that most interesting part of the country lying beyond the Rocky Mountains, as well as to perform some service in sustaining the principles which underlie the perpetuity of republican institutions."

MAINE.

Proceedings of the International Commercial Convention Continued—Connection of the West with the Commerce of the World—The Future Policy of the United States—Reports of Committees—Addresses, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

The afternoon session of the first day's proceedings of the International Commercial Convention was devoted principally to the formation of committees upon the various measures hinted at in the circular calling the Convention into being. An examination of the credentials shows that delegates are present from Quebec, Montreal, Ontario, Prince Edward's Island, St. John and Halifax, in the New Dominion; and from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, in the United States. The following is a complete list of the names forming the permanent organization of the Convention:

President—Hon. Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. Stephen Tobin, of Halifax, N. S.; Hon. Thomas R. Jones, of St. John, N. B.; Hon. A. A. McDonald, of Charlottestown, P. E. I.; Hon. Wm. Workman, Mayor of Montreal; Hon. T. M. Gibbs, M. P., of Ontario; J. D. Standish, of Detroit; Hon. Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. James W. Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Maine; Hon. Eli V. Brewster, Mayor of Dover, N. H.; Gen. Peter T. Washburne, of Woodstock, Vt.; Hon. Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts; Hon. George Folsom, of New-York; Hon. Horatio King, of Washington, D. C.; Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, Ill.; Hon. H. W. Corbett, of Portland, Oregon.
Secretaries—Hon. Fred. Robie, of Portland, Me.; Hon. O. F. Fowler, of Bristol, N. H.; Jas. A. Dupee, of Boston; H. W. Blackadase, of Halifax, N. S.; E. G. Perry, of Montreal; John Caine, of Rutland, Vt.

Letters were read from Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State; O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior; Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine; Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio; Gov. POPE, of Vermont; Secretary MCCULLOCH, Senators HARLAN, MORGAN and others, expressing their inability to be present at the Convention, but all sympathizing warmly with its objects. While the Committee on Order of Business was attending to its duties, the Convention was eloquently addressed by Hon. JAMES W. TAYLOR, of St. Paul.

Mr. TAYLOR discussed the objects of the Convention in a broad and comprehensive manner. The Great West, he said, was the granary of the world, and as such it imperatively demands an outlet for her productions. The first and grand thing essential to that end is a direct line of transportation by the St. Lawrence and the lakes; that the building of the Niagara Ship Canal is required to float eastward the surplus products of the country, and that to realize this untrammelled by the perplexities and annoyances of commercial rules and regulations, the division line between the United States and Canada should be a line only in name.

Mr. TAYLOR dwelt for some time upon the relations of the British Possessions to the United States, and while professing the most friendly feeling toward Canada, he insisted in the name of all that is great and grand in continental prowess that it was incumbent upon Canada and the "mother country," if they had concluded to retain possession of the immense territory now under their control, to "rise to the height of the great argument" and make ample provision for bringing its inhabitants into communication with the rest of the world.

The following Committees were appointed:

On Railroads Across the Continent.—Hons. J. W. Corbett, Oregon; Henry T. Blow, Missouri; Geo. L. Ward, Massachusetts; P. T. Washburne, Vermont; John S. Poor, Maine; Hamilton S. Hill, Massachusetts; R. D. Rice, Maine.

On Lake, River and Canal Navigation.—Hons. J. W. Taylor, Minnesota; Thomas Allen, Missouri; R. H. Anderson, Michigan; George O. Carpenter, Massachusetts; J. B. Brown, Maine; John Cain, Vermont; T. Hersey, Maine.

On International Commercial Relations.—Hons. William H. Craig, Michigan; William Deering, Maine; Joseph H. Converse, Massachusetts; William J. Palmer, Missouri; Frederick Smyth, New-Hampshire; Amasa Walker, Massachusetts; Eugene Pringle, Michigan.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Second Day.

The Convention reassembled at 10:30 o'clock, President MERRILL in the chair. While awaiting the reports of Committees, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York City, was called upon to address the Convention.

Mr. BROOKS took the platform, and made an eloquent address. After alluding to Portland as his native place, he spoke of the material interests of the country and their bearing upon future generations. He said that if his audience lived where he did, it would see the baneful results of the present policy of our Government in commercial matters. It was a mortifying fact that there were fifty British, French and German steamships sailing out of the port of New-York, and that the American flag does not float at the mast-head of a single steam-vessel, but he hoped the time would soon come when some different policy, some higher sense of national duty to the flag would be evinced by those having in keeping the material interests of the country, and demonstrate its moral power, and extend its protection over all that is American. Mr. BROOKS said that in the future success of the country he should like to see carried out the doctrine of securing the greatest good of the greatest number.

The following report was then read:

RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The Committee to which was referred the subject of the reciprocal commercial relations which ought to exist between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and the other Provinces respectfully report that the time allotted does not permit a full consideration of the subject. A few hours will not suffice to collect the necessary statistics, or to examine every bearing of the different policies which have been tried by the two countries. General considerations can only be thought of, and then cannot be discussed at length.

The valley of the St. Lawrence, including the great lakes, lies in the general direction which the commerce, not only of this entire valley and of the maritime provinces, but of the valley of the Upper Mississippi, naturally takes. The people who inhabit all this region for the most part speak the same language, their institutions are mostly similar, the natural productions, whether of the field or of the forest, except as affected by the climate, are alike, and the boundary is an invisible line which must be often crossed by the track of commerce. The advantages of reciprocal intercourse is obvious for the reason that the area for commercial enterprise and the markets for manufactured goods and agricultural productions are enlarged. The political relations are different, but the prevalent system of law and the general character of the legislation is the same. The financial burden of the two countries in proportion to their resources are probably not very different. Neither Power has any reason to be jealous of the other, and it would seem that unrestricted commercial intercourse would conduce to the general benefit. Labor, whether skilled or unskilled, receives about equivalent rewards, and whatever difference there may be in this respect is likely to be rapidly adjusted by reason of the easy transit of those who perform the labor from one country to the other. Ten years of reciprocity have been tried—from 1856 to 1865—and the sum of imports and exports was much more than doubled. The treaty was abolished, and the commercial intercourse is shrinking to its old proportions. Why not, then, renew the rule of reciprocity?

Some of the objections urged may be briefly considered. That growing out of the depreciated currency of the United States is believed to be but temporary. The hope is universal in the States that this lingering result of a protracted war will speedily disappear, and then our commerce will revive, industry will be organized and all disturbing questions will be amicably settled. A more real difficulty might perhaps arise in adjusting excise and impost duties so as substantially to correspond in the two countries. This would be necessary to prevent the feeling which would arise on one side or the other if manufactories were attracted to cross the boundary line by the cheaper cost of living or of new materials, in order by returning the goods the better to compete in the markets of their own country. The great reduction of American taxation, by which excises are hereafter to be levied almost entirely upon spirituous liquors, tobacco and a few other articles not of indispensable necessity, and the probability that imposts upon many imported articles can be reduced twenty to thirty per cent., lead to the conclusion that there need be no permanent material difference if the two Governments will in good faith attempt to settle the details upon the basis of equality.

The objection coming from agricultural districts, that the competition of grain growers will be ruinous to American farmers, does not seem to be well founded, for the reason that the prices of wheat and other grain in European markets to which both sides of the St. Lawrence have equal access, govern the prices on this Continent. This objection as applied to the raising of cattle is even more untenable if made in the United States, for the reason that the difference in climate is in favor of the American produce. The objection, coming from produce of lumber in the States is one in which the great body of the American people will not sympathize. The American supply is not so large as to make it a leading interest, or to be entitled to ask of the Government a policy which shall have the effect of diminishing it more rapidly than the law of supply and demand would naturally do. The objection coming, or supposed to come from Canada, growing out of the mistaken supposition that the treaty was abolished upon the idea that the commercial interests of the Provinces would thereby be compelled to favor annexation, requires the explicit declaration that there is no party or set of men in the United States who demand or would consent to annex the Canadas against the will of the people of that Dominion. Political questions are not to be regarded in this discussion. America has not and will not invest money for political or military reasons in the valley of the St. Lawrence, and will probably continue to laugh at those who do; but this is no reason why our intercourse, found to be mutually beneficial, should not be again renewed. The reason for giving the notice to abrogate the treaty is believed to have grown out of the late civil war, the imposition of very heavy duties and excises having become, as was believed, a necessity, and these having produced some inequalities which need no longer exist. An incidental benefit to both countries of renewing the treaty will be the removal of that speck of war which is supposed to be contained in the question of the fisheries. The Committee have therefore agreed upon and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That the early attention of Congress to the important measures to secure closer commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada, on the enlarged basis of a free continental trade, is demanded by the enlightened sentiment and best interests of the people of the United States, and the Provinces. That no time should be lost in initiating the necessary measures to secure this object, and that this Convention express a confident hope that Congress will as early as practicable appoint a special mCommissioner to negotiate with the Provincial authorities for a commercial alliance or zolverein.

LAKE, RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

The Committee on Lake, River and Canal Navigation made the following report:

Resolved, That this Convention deems it the province of wise and prudent statesmanship that the Government of the United States shall coöperate with the States and Provinces interested in such enlargement of existing canals and channels and other improvements of the route of the St. Lawrence as will admit of the passage of vessels of one thousand tons burthen from Lakes Michigan and Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the harbor of New-York.

Resolved, That these great rivers of the West, whose channels and commerce are not exclusively within the limits of a State, have equal claims upon the consideration of Congress, under the constitutional authority, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States, as ocean, lake and gulf coasts, which are the extreme boundaries of the country.

Resolved, That a judicious system of expenditure for these national objects should be impartially extended to the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast; to the harbors of the Gulf of Mexico as well as the Northern Lakes, and to the great interior rivers of the country.

RAILROADS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Committee on Railroads across the continent made a verbal report through the Chairman, Hon. Mr. CORBETT, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention is profoundly impressed with the importance of the changes which are about to take place in the course of the commerce of the world by the completion of unbroken railway communication across the continent of North America, and by the large diversion of the traffic of the East from Cape of Good Hope and Red Sea routes through the United States.

Resolved, That the interest with which the great nations of China and Japan are regarding the establishment of American steamship lines on the Pacific ocean, and the construction of trans-continental American railroads, and the earnest desire which they evince to cultivate more intimate commercial relations with the people of this country, make it incumbent upon us to sustain and to prosecute with the utmost vigor these national and international enterprises, in order that we may be promptly prepared to avail ourselves of the advantages of our geographical position and of the friendly disposition of the Eastern nations for the extension of our foreign commerce.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention two continental railways in addition to that now under construction by the Omaha route, one upon a parallel to the north, and the other upon a line of parallel to the south of that route, should be built with the least possible delay, to meet the requirements of the trade of Asia already referred to, and to open to settlement and to cultivation the interior territories of the country and to hasten the development of their agricultural and mineral wealth; and therefore this Convention respectfully and earnestly urges upon Congress the patriotic duty of granting immediate and adequate aid to perfect our American system by the building of these additional railways.

Resolved, That the projected line from the head waters of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, which will render available for the purposes of the commerce of the world our great inland seas, which will give communication between Asia and Europe by the shortest distances on both the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans and by the shortest distance through the United States, gives promise of great advantage to the entire country, as well as to the States and Territories through which it is to pass.

Resolved, That the projected line of railway to the Pacific Ocean, which will traverse the country on or adjacent to the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, in view of the climate and of the fertility and mineral wealth of the country through which it will pass, and in view of the commercial necessities of the Southern portion of the United States, is of no less vital importance than that which is to unite the Northeast with the Northwest, affording, as it will, more direct communication to the cities of St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans and Galveston with the Pacific coast.

Resolved, That it is of the highest importance that we use the shortest practicable routes between the various cities of our country, between the Eastern and Western sections, and between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends the completion of a line of railroad from Portland to the West, which will connect the Atlantic and the Pacific by the shortest and most practicable route, recognizing at the same time the importance of such proposed and existing routes, as connect tide-water with the lakes, or afford valuable additions to the direct lines of transit between the East and the West.

Hon. AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, desired to speak to the report of the Committee. He said that perhaps the magnificent scheme of two more railroads across the continent of North America might seem at first glance as visionary; yet what scheme in regard to railroads has not been received in a similar spirit? The Pacific Road, now completed but nine hundred miles, was looked upon as a visionary idea. The Boston and Albany Railway in Massachusetts was looked upon as a gigantic undertaking, but one of the results of it is that the business of the road is ten times greater than was ever expected. The experience of that road has been the experience of the whole country from that time to this, and, therefore, it is that we are not to be startled with the idea of two new Pacific Railroads. And the country developes with such tremendous rapidity that we do not keep up with the increase of population by all the railroads we can make. We open vast territories and resources by so doing, and hence the railroad is necessary. In referring to the conditions necessary to a full realization of the building of more Pacific railroads, Mr. WALKER said: The people of the United States wish for four things: First, freedom of labor; that question is settled by recent events. Every man now has an interest in his own labor. The next thing is a freedom of intercourse—freedom of trade, and hence the proposition that we must entice reciprocity. The speaker said he was vexed when the proposition was made to repeal the Reciprocity Treaty, and predicted that its abolishment would work great injury to both countries—it has proved so. In this connection we want also the cheapest possible transportation between the producer and the consumer. Lastly, we want a correct standard of currency—a currency that will be on a par with that of all the commercial nations. We cannot be prosperous as a nation unless this is so. Mr. WALKER then treated the Convention to a dissertation on the currency, being a rehash of the numerous articles he has written on that subject. Among other things he said that industries can only be restored in proportion to the restoration of the currency to a specie standard; large crops cannot help it; Congress can by contracting so many millions a month.

Hon. H. T. BLOW, of St. Louis, addressed the Convention in response to repeated calls. He asked leave to protest against the discussion of questions of greatest importance to the country, and upon which we differ with the Convention, and which are not subjects for discussion by the Convention. At home is the place to discuss such questions; we are here to discuss trans-continental questions. We want a currency as solid and enduring as the great principles of republicanism. We want a currency that protects alike the laborer and the rich man, and upon which the credit of the nation can rest secure as adamant. Mr. BLOW also differed with Mr. WALKER as to the manner to secure such a currency. Contracts in gold, binding upon the parties, and paid according to the letter and spirit of the contract, will pave the way toward specie payment. [Cheers.] The material interests of this country, the restoration of the cotton crops, and the complete development of the granaries of the West, a stopping of the imports and an increase of the exports is the true way of redemption. Congress cannot effect it, but the people can give vitality and credit to the nation. Mr. BLOW then considered the report of the Committee on Railroads, and eloquently alluded to the grand results that would be realized from the completion of the first road.

At the conclusion of Mr. BLOW's remarks the vexed question of adjourning *sine die* or to hold an evening session, was resumed, and it was finally voted to reassemble in the evening.

An afternoon session was omitted, the Convention having accepted an invitation from the Boston and Portland Steamboat Company to take a sail down the harbor and among the islands.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock. In the absence of the President, Hon. STEPHEN TOBIN, Mayor of Halifax, was called to the chair. He expressed his regrets that circumstances had prevented the gentlemen from the British Provinces that have attended this Convention from taking active part in its deliberations. He felt that it would be unwise, if not unjust, to commit ourselves to any views expressed or indorsement of views enunciated during the deliberations of the Convention. But we are not indifferent spectators to the proceedings we have witnessed. I can assure you that such is not the case. On the contrary we are fully alive to the value of the various measures brought before the Convention. You feel as we do that it is composed of gentlemen representing the wealth, intelligence and commercial enterprise and social influence of so many States in this great Republic. We feel that these discussions will be attended with the greatest importance to British America. The grand scheme of constructing a line of railway from Halifax, the city of which I have the honor to be the Mayor, to San Francisco, is a scheme of such magnificent proportions that it is calculated to dazzle those who are unacquainted with the railroading on this continent. It is, in fact, now almost a reality. I gather this fact from a statement made here this morning, when he said that the day was near at hand when the Irish laborer and the Chinese laborer would celebrate together the inauguration of that great work. And I consider that this is a circumstance that should arouse us all to the importance of the duty devolving upon those who have charge of the intermediate points between Halifax and San Francisco. I trust that the completion of that great route will be fruitful of great good; and I hope that we shall make up the link required in the great chain, and thus make the greatest triumph in railroad enterprise the world has ever seen. A topic of importance I wish to speak of is, that the commercial interests of America are the interests of British America. [Cheers.] We are brothers in commerce as well as in blood. I feel also that the resolutions introduced here will be received with pride and pleasure by every British subject whose heart is in the right place. That heart breathes a noble sentiment of good will toward all men. The interests of the two countries are identical. We have now before us the subject of reciprocity. I hope that the messengers appointed for the purpose of ascertaining facts and figures in regard to the subject will be received by the British Colonies as a harbinger of perpetual peace to the end of time.

Mr. PRENTISS, of Banger, Me., then addressed the Convention in opposition to the report of the Committee recommending a restoration of the Reciprocity act.

Mr. PRINGLE, of Michigan, Secretary of the Committe that reported the resolutions, replied in response, and advocated free trade with the Canadas. The history of commercial nations had demonstrated that a liberal policy toward foreign nations in matters of trade was the certain step to secure national wealth. Speaking of our Canadian neighbors, he said that the people living on each side of the St. Lawrence were neighbors and that their interests were identical, and that those interests would always continue so for all time. His own State produced four or five times as much lumber as is now manufactured in Maine; yet the mass of people there, with the exception of a few speculators, that the common interest of all was identical with the policy which he advocated. They were not sticklers for protection for the sake of sustaining a monopoly, which the lumber business is under the present system. It was in principle that land should be allowed to stand for years covered with valuable pines merely for monopolizing purposes to the injury of the great body of the people for whose use it was designed at a reasonable cost. This monopoly was not sympathized with in his State, for his people were in favor of free trade, and they are determined to have it. Small interests must be made subservient to large interests. In regard to the effect that reciprocity would have so far as lumber is concerned. Mr. PRINGLE said the distance that Canadians were from the lumber markets was in favor of the Americans. Reciprocity, upon the whole, would be advantageous to both countries, though a few interests might be temporarily depressed.

Mr. E. H. DERBY, of Boston, also spoke on the same side.

Mr. POOR, of Portland, said there were several gentlemen present from the Provinces who were well informed upon the question under discussion, and he hoped to hear from them, and he therefore moved that when the Convention adjourn it be to meet on Thursday morning.

The motion was opposed, as it was understood that the meeting this evening was a continuation of the morning session, and that the Convention was to adjourn *sine die* this evening. The motion was laid on the table, and Mr. BRECK, of Prince Edward Island, addressed the Convention briefly, alluding to some of the good results that would arise from reciprocity in the future as there had been in the past. The people of the island were all in favor of reciprocity, and it was perfectly natural that both countries should return to it, the peoples being of a common origin, speaking a common language, having a common literature and nearly similar institutions. Not being a commercial man, Mr. BRECK could give no statistics bearing upon the subject.

The question was then taken upon adopting the reciprocity resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

Mr. PRENTISS begged the indulgence of the Convention for five minutes. He made some explanations to his previous remarks, and criticised the position taken by the gentleman from Michigan. Among other things he dissented from the opinion as to the value of the St. Lawrence, and ridiculed the assumed importance of that river in the matter of reciprocity. The friends of the treaty had failed to trot out any figures showing the tons of shipping that had passed over it during the existence of the treaty. As an outlet for the trade of the West, it was worth nothing comparatively. It had not been used when open to free navigation. The St. Lawrence was too far north; it was frozen up six months of the year. What the West wants is railroads.

A letter from CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Ex-Minister to England, was read, favoring the objects of the Convention, and expressing regret at the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, which he said might have been modified with the approbation of the British Government.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. TOBIN, who had presided over the Convention; congratulatory speeches were made, and three cheers were given for the delegates from the Provinces. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The proceedings of the International Commercial Convention are to be published in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation.

VIGIL.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Meeting—Second Day—Harry Booth Wins the Hurdle Race, Lancaster the Saratoga Cup, and Lizzie Rogers the Dash Race.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The morning of the second day of the meeting broke dull and gloomy, threatening rain, a considerable quantity having fallen during the night. About 9 o'clock it cleared off in some degree, and the Executive of the Race Association held a consultation as to the propriety of postponing the sport until the following day. Ultimately it was resolved that the races should proceed, and a general move was made from the village to the Course. The track, as might have been anticipated after the heavy night's rain, was somewhat heavy and holding, but not to so great an extent as was expected, the soil being of a sandy nature and rapidly absorbing water. Large as the attendance was on the first day, it was far exceeded by that of to-day, the double attraction of the hurdle race and the cup race inducing the presence of thousands of visitors, so that the capacious grand stand was crowded to its utmost capacity. At least eight thousand persons were on the Course, and the most perfect order and decorum were preserved by the vast assemblage. The sun was obscured by heavy clouds, thus rendering the temperature cool and pleasant. The judges were Messrs. W. TRAVERS, of New-York; Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland, and Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware. Messrs. WATSON and WHALEY again officiated. Among the visitors were Major-Gens. Sickles and Schofield, Commodore Vanderbilt, Erastus Corning, Ex-Gov. Church, Judges Davies, Sutherland, Connolly and Phipps, Hon. Henry Murphy, H. Genet, H. Keep, R. W. Cameron, M. H. Sanford, J. Chamberlin, &c.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first on the programme and had five horses entered, viz.: *Lobelia, Harry Booth, Starlight, Tycoon* and *Eagle*. *Lobelia* came from the West with such a high reputation from her victories over hurdles that she was at once installed the favorite, and heavily backed. *Eagle*, in consequence of his clever victory over *Blackbird* at the recent Jerome Park Meeting, was next in estimation, while *Harry Booth* had many friends, who had been favorably impressed by the fine style he had cleared his hurdles at Jerome Park, and his splendid pedigree. In the pools *Lobelia* sold for $270, *Eagle*, $250; *Harry Booth*, $80, and *Tycoon* and *Starlight*, $138. The distance was two miles, twice round the Course, over eight hurdles; the first being immediately opposite the end of the grand stand, the second on the backstretch near the quarter-pole, the third at the half-mile pole and the fourth opposite the distance stand. GAFFNEY had the piloting of *Eagle*, CRYER of *Lobelia*, LAWLER of *Starlight*, GRIFFIN of *Harry Booth* and ROACH of *Tycoon*. *Starlight* led over the first hurdle, *Eagle* second, *Harry Booth* third, and the favorite fourth. The second hurdle *Harry Booth* and *Starlight* cleared simultaneously, *Lobelia* being last over. *Harry Booth* now showed a little in front, and took the third hurdle half a length before *Starlight*, *Eagle* still keeping third position, and at the fourth they were exactly in the same order. There was no change until after the fifth hurdle was taken, when *Starlight* fell back and *Eagle* took second place. The seventh hurdle was taken in the same order, *Lobelia* still keeping in the rear, and on clearing the eighth and last hurdle, *Booth* was in the van, but his rider fell on his horse's neck, and this enabled *Starlight*, who was second over the hurdle, to take a slight lead. A splendid race home now ensued between *Harry Booth* and *Starlight*, but the former had too much speed and won by a length; *Eagle* third, *Lobelia* fourth, and *Tycoon* last. Time—4:14¼.

SUMMARY.

HURDLE RACE—For all ages, over eight hurdles 3½ feet high; welter weights; $400 to the winner, $100 to second horse.

H. B. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, (Griffin)	1
J. Lawler's b. h. Starlight, (Lawler)	2
J. P. Ackerman's ch. h. Eagle, (Gaffney)	3
W. H. Cryer's br. m. Lobelia, (Cryer)	4
J. M. Brown's ch. h. Tycoon (Roach)	5

Time—4:14¼.

SECOND RACE.

The Goodwood Cup was the next race, and the most important event of the meeting. The excitement felt by the sporting community at the prospective meeting of *Fanny Cheatham* and *James A. Connolly* has been, for some time past, of a most intense character. The party connected with the mare claimed that she was dead amiss when defeated by *Local* and *Connolly* for the Westchester Cup, and that she was certain of beating the latter in the Saratoga Cup, now that she was in good condition.

The betting between these two horses had been very heavy for some time past, *Connolly* at first having the call, but a highly favorable trial of *Fanny* with *Stonewall Jackson*, on Monday morning, over two miles, in which the mare outran the gallant gray, inspired her party with such confidence that she quickly became the favorite.

There were twenty horses entered for the cup, of which four only started—*Lancaster, Connolly, Fanny Cheatham* and *Morrissey*. It was intended to run the promising three-year-old colt *General Duke*; but the rain of the previous night having made the track heavy, his owners, in view of his prospective valuable engagements, declined to run the risk of injuring him by starting him. The starting of *Lancaster* was also doubtful up to the last moment, as Mr. SANFORD hesitated about running him in the heavy ground.

In the pools *Fanny Cheatham* was a hot favorite, and in the last one sold she brought $2,200, *Connolly* $1,250, *Lancaster* $725, and *Morrissey* $105. In the ring betting *Fanny* was backed against the field for even money to a heavy amount. After two false starts the flag at last dropped, the favorite in the lead, *Morrissey* second and *Lancaster* last. Passing the stand *Fanny* led *Lancaster* a clear length, *Connolly* bringing up the rear, but before reaching the quarter-pole the last rushed past his horses and was half a length before the mare at that point, *Lancaster* being third going along the backstretch; *Fanny* ran alongside *Connolly*, both two lengths before *Lancaster*, while the *Morrissey* colt was shot even at this early stage of the race. At the half-mile pole *Fanny* was a clear length before *Connolly* and she added half a length to lead at the turn into the homestretch as they went past the stand. *Connolly* and the mare were head and head three lengths before *Lancaster*, who was as far before *Morrissey*, and many began to fancy the two latter completely out of the race. Before they reached the quarter-pole *Fanny* had drawn a length clear of *Connolly*, but the latter again got on even terms on the backstretch, and they ran head and head past the half-mile pole, and to the turn into the homestretch, amid the intense excitement of their interested backers, and the loudly-expressed delight of the spectators. As they came up the homestretch the rider of *Fanny* kept close to the inside rails, in the heavy ground, and she began to labor and shorten in her stride, and *Connolly's* rider, who was carefully watching her, saw that he had her safe. But a fresh and unexpected danger in another quarter suddenly appeared. HAYWARD on *Lancaster*, had seen the two leaders gradually coming back to him, and he nursed his horse with wonderful patience and judgment, reserving his powers for the critical moment. Slowly but surely he crept up inch by inch, and when within a few lengths of the score he called upon his horse for one mighty effort, and most gallantly did *Lancaster* respond. He gained upon *Connolly* at every bound, and in the very last stride his accomplished jockey fairly lifted him in, winning the race on the post by the shortest of heads amidst the most tumultous excitement and cheering.

Mr. SANFORD was warmly congratulated on his success in winning this much-coveted trophy, and which his firm unwavering support of the turf, through good and ill fortune, justly entitled him to. He also secured substantial reward for his steady confidence in his horse, as he backed him to win a very large stake at comparatively long odds. The magnificent jockeyship displayed by HAYWARD in the critical finish of this memorable race elicited, and justly so, universal admiration, for a more exquisite piece of brilliant riding was never seen on the American turf, and we are glad to record that Mr. SANFORD acknowledged it in a substantial and princely manner.

The time of the race was 4:14—the first quarter having been run in 27¾ seconds, and the last two miles in 3:46¾.

SUMMARY.

Saratoga Cup of $1,000 and sweepstakes of $50 each; p. p.; two miles and a quarter; twenty entries.

M. H. Sanford's b. h. Lancaster	1
J. W. Pennock's ch. c. J. A. Connolly	2
N. G. Moore's b. f. Fanny Cheatham	3
D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey	4

Time—4:14.

THIRD RACE.

The third race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and was run for by the following six horses: *Gilroy*, own brother to *Kentucky*; *Sleety, Lizzie Rogers, Raquette, Jubal* and *Uncle Vic* colt. *Gilroy* was the favorite against the field, *Lizzie Rogers* ranking next in estimation.

The start was most execrable, *Jubal* getting off fifty yards before *Gilroy, Uncle Vic* colt and *Sleety*. After going half a mile *Lizzie Rogers* took the lead, which she kept throughout, for *Gilroy* was unable to make up the ground he had lost, although he passed all the others on the stretch, and came in second. Time—1:20.

Third race, purse of $300, all ages, three-quarters of a mile.

D. McDaniels' ch. f. Lizzie Rogers	1
J. M. Clay's b. h. Gilroy	2
Jerome Park stable's g. c. Raquette	3
J. Eckerson's b. f. Sleety	4
J. Eckerson's ch. c. by Uncle Vic	5
J. W. Weldon's b. g. Jubal	6

Time—1:20.

To-morrow there are three races, the first a dash of a mile and a half for three-year olds, for which *Vauxhall, Boaster, Sundown, Viley, Colossus* filly and *Lizzie Rogers* are entered. The second is the Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, for which there are twenty-five entries. The third is a dash of two miles and a half, $50 each, p. p.; $600 added, for which there are twelve entries.

The pool betting on the Three-year-old Stake is as follows: *Vauxhall* brings $700; *Sundown*, $300; *Boaster*, $230; *Lizzie Rogers*, $110; *Viley*, $50, and the *Colossus* filly, $50. For the Saratoga Stakes, Mr. CAMERON's entry is the favorite and *Lancaster* for the other race.

WELL-DESERVED HONORS.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has appointed Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, "Sewing-Machine Manufacturers to Her Royal Highness," the only honor of the kind ever conferred upon a sewing-machine house.—*Express.*

The other day, in company with Senator J. W. STELL, of Gonzales, Texas, we visited the celebrated Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, No. 697 Broadway, who is said, by those whom he has treated, to excel all doctors in the world in the cure of ruptures. Senator STELL gave him a certificate of his own cure, and for the benefit of others suffering from hernia or rupture, we take pleasure in stating that the Senator gives Dr. SHERMAN the credit of curing hopeless cases—one of them his own. We found Dr. SHERMAN an amiable, pleasant gentleman, and take pleasure in recommending him to our friends.—*Houston Telegraph.*

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Our readers will notice the advertisement in our columns to-day of LAPORTE's Paris Kid Gloves, and will, no doubt, recall the name of "LAPORTE," whose peculiar signature they have seen in the beautifully cut and elastic Kid Glove brought home by many a returning tourist from London.

The introduction of these admirable and widely known Gloves into the United States, deserves more than a passing notice. LAPORTE's Kid Gloves have been in use for nearly a quarter of a century by the Queen and Royal Family of England, and also by many of the most noble and distinguished families of that and other countries. It is noted for its beautiful shape, giving to the hand that graceful outline so rarely seen in ordinary gloves, heightening the effect of a handsome hand, and concealing in a measure any natural defect in those that are otherwise.

Our enterprising merchants will not be slow in availing themselves of the advantages which have already been derived by European dealers in this Glove. One house in London (the well known firm of J. & R. MORLEY) sell annually 30,000 dozen of LAPORTE's Gloves.—*Advt.*

Missisquoi Springs.

The water of this great spring is a specific for Cancer, Brights Disease, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It has not been necessary to make the Missisquoi Spring Water known through the medium of the Press, except to distinguish it from the many springs which have lately arisen claiming similar merits. The Missisquoi Spring contains ingredients which no other water on this continent is known to possess, and has wrought cures in a great variety of cases which have been given up as entirely hopeless by the most celebrated of the medical faculty. In consequence of the unparalleled celebrity which the Missisquoi Spring Water has attained within so short a time, other spring waters have been advertised, adopting names calculated to deceive, and basing their claim upon the fraudulent and pretentious one that they are just like the Missisquoi, "only stronger." The public are cautioned against these deceptions.

All the genuine water of this Spring has the name, MISSISQUOI A SPRINGS, blown on the bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures effected by this water, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, 535 Broadway, City of New-York.

The World is in Bloom.—Nature wears her Summer smile. But the victim of Nervous Debility is like a blighted branch in the sunshine. Let him re-vitalize, tone and purify his system with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and within a week he will feel like a new man. Sold by all druggists.

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We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

PALMSTINE—DUNHAM.—At Newark, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. E. M. Levy, HARRY A. PALMSTINE to ANNIE E. DUNHAM, daughter of John Dunham, Esq., all of this City.

STARKEY—WESTON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, at Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., by Rev. J. Selden Spencer, GEO. R. STARKEY, of Cape Vincent, N. Y., to H. LIZZIE, daughter of Wm. G. Weston, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

WHITEHEAD—KING.—At St. Mark's Chapel, Black Hawk, Colorado, on Wednesday, July 29, by Right Rev. G. M. Randall, D. D., Rev. CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD to CHARLOTTE BURGOYNE, daughter of John C. King, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass.

DIED.

ANTHON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, after a lingering illness, FREDERIC ANTHON, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

BANTA.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, after a lingering illness, SOLOMON BANTA, aged 66 years, 10 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son and sons-in-law, J. Densufville, H. B. Welcher and Wm. H. Gray, are invited to attend the funeral at the Church, corner of 4th and Perry sts., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 9 A. M.

BROOKS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 6, JAMES BROOKS, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday next at 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, VICTORIA FRELINGHUYSEN, only child of Fred. F. and Mary Elizabeth Chambers, aged 17 months.

CALVERT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, JARVIS P. CALVERT, New-York and Sandy Hook pilot, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, George K. Meday and John H. Pope, and the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 South 5th-st., Williamsburg, without further invitation.

DYE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, Mrs. MAGDALEN DYE, aged 81 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mortimer Brown, No. 45 East 34th-st., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ERNST.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, PHILIP ERNST, at the age of 76 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Philharmonic, and of the American Musical Fund Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Franklin-av., near 5th-st., Morrisania.

HALPINE.—Suddenly, in this City, on Monday, Aug. 3, Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 58 West 47th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 10 A. M.

HANFORD.—In Peekskill, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 5, ANDREW HANFORD, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First M. E. Church, South-st., Peekskill, at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning, the 8th inst.

LEDWITH.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 6, at her residence, No. 219 West 33d-st., after a protracted illness, AGNES T., the beloved wife of Thomas A. Ledwith, and daughter of Ann and the late Francis McGowan, aged 25 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MAURICE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 6, MAUDE HOWARD, infant daughter of Abraham and Fannie C. Maurice, aged 3 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on George's-av., at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Carriages at depot on arrival of 3:30 train from New-York.

O'HARA.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at Saratoga Springs, JOHN O'HARA, of this City.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Chas. C. Mills, No. 214 West 11th-st., corner of Waverley-place, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of both are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

RANDLE.—At Winnepauk, on Thursday morning, Aug. 6, LYDIA MATHER, wife of Geo. H. Randle, aged 37 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held at the house in Winnipauk, at 2 P. M. this day, (Friday,) the 7th inst.

ROBINSON.—At the residence of Rev. E. D. Bryan, Washington, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 6, CATHARINE RUTGERS CONGER, wife of L. V. E. Robinson, Esq.

The friends of the families are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at 12 M. on Saturday, Aug. 8, from her late residence, in Haverstraw, N. Y.

SIMMONS.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, MARY LOUISE, infant daughter of Abbie Louise and Thomas H. B. Simmons.

The remains will be removed for interment from the residence of its parents, No. 200 West 46th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst.

SHEPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, ROSA MACNEVEN, wife of William F. Shepard, and eldest daughter of Harris Wilson, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the "Church on the Heights," Pierrepont-st., between Monroe-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.

VIDAUD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, ELLEN LOUISE, aged 8 months and 23 days. Also, on Thursday, Aug. 6, JOSEPH ERNEST, aged 2 years and 4 months, children of E. O. and Mary E. S. Vidaud.

WINCHESTER.—Suddenly, at Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, DAVID D. WINCHESTER, of New-York, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The remains can be seen at his late residence, Western Hotel, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. on that day.

☞ Massachusetts and Vermont papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTRY, &c.

Immediate Cure—HEGEMANS, formerly Volpean's Diarrhoea Remedy, proved by over twenty years' experience the best remedy in use. A single dose is usually sufficient. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

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Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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This learned and popular commentary, with a translation made directly from the Hebrew, is the result of more than thirty years' study of the book, with the aid of the latest investigations of scholars in every department of biblical and scientific research. It is a complete commentary for ministerial and family use. One vol., 8vo., pp. xx. 209. New-York: American Bible Union, No. 32 Great Jones-st.; Sheldon & Co., No. 500 Broadway. Price, $1 25.

NEW BOOKS READY THIS DAY.

I. THE ABBOT. 25 cents.
II. GLOBE EDITION OF MILTON. $1 50.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York,
Publish this day:

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Being the 12th volume of
THE CHEAP EDITION
OF
THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.
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D. APPLETON & CO. have just published:
THE GLOBE EDITION OF THE POETICAL WORKS OF DANTE, TASSO, BUTLER, SCOTT, AND CAMPBELL. Each $1 50.
GOETHE AND SCHILLER. By LOUISA MUHLBACH. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper, $1 50. Cloth, $2.
MIDSHIPMAN EASY. Being the first volume of Appleton's new Cheap Edition of MARRYATT. 1 vol., 12mo. Paper, 40 cents.

Either of the above sent free by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefitted, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE TARIFF ON COPPER.

Letter from Hon. John F. Driggs, of Michigan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

SIR: As the failure of the Copper Tariff bill was a sad blow to those engaged in that interest throughout the country, and especially to the people of Lake Superior, and as many inquiries have reached me as to the cause of its defeat, I ask permission to give a brief statement through your columns, to such as take an interest in the same. It is well-known that iron, lead, steel and many other American products, are protected by a duty of some fifty per cent., while copper under the present Tariff laws, and at the present price for the article in market, is protected by only about seven per cent. *ad valorem.* To regulate this discrepancy in some measure, the Committee of Ways and Means of the Thirty-ninth Congress recommended, after much effort on the part of Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, myself and others, a duty on imported copper as follows: Five cents per pound on pure copper, four cents on copper regulus, and three cents on the pure copper contained in foreign ores. This would be about equal to twenty-two per cent. *ad valorem.* Owing to the want of time, and the fierce opposition of a few smelters of foreign ores at Baltimore, the bill failed. Just after the commencement of the present session, the people of Lake Superior forwarded me very numerous letters and petitions representing the utterly depressed condition of the mines, and showing that without additional protection this important source of national wealth would have to be abandoned. These representations have been ably and abundantly made good by the personal presence of Messrs. HUBBELL and SIBLEY, of Lake Superior. Mr. LIPPENCOTT and Mr. DICKINSON have also aided in pressing its importance upon Congress; but especially are Messrs. HUBBELL and SIBLEY entitled to credit for their long-continued and efficient labors here for a copper tariff. On the 5th day of March last I offered and carried through the House a preamble and resolution on the subject. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be requested without delay to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Tariff laws as to require a duty to be paid on ingot, pig, bar and rolled copper of five cents per pound, on pure copper in regulus four cents per pound, and on pure copper in ores three cents per pound, and to report to the House by bill or otherwise.

The resolution passed without a dissenting vote, and on the 29th day of May I prepared and offered a bill to the House, providing for the above rates of tariff, and it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. On the first day of July, Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, from that Committee, reported it back, with various amendments, providing for increased duty on nickel, zinc, spelter, iron, steel, in all their various forms, on soda, glass, salt, lumber, wines, cotton, hair-cloth, rubber, and various other articles. These amendments would have raised the duty to 50 per cent. on most of the articles, not so highly protected before, while other articles would receive 60 per cent. protection. It was very evident to the friends of copper, who only asked twenty per cent., that these amendments could not pass, while the unjust discrimination against copper had made my bill so strong that it would pass alone as soon as reported to the House. We therefore urged the Committee to report the Copper bill, every member of the Committee being favorable to the rates we asked for; but Mr. MOORHEAD especially was desirous to connect the other interests with ours, so as to receive the benefit of the strength secured for our bill, in order to aid in carrying through less popular duties on the articles spoken of. He promised, however, on every occasion, when so requested, to withdraw the amendments and to favor the Copper bill as soon as he became satisfied that it could not be carried as a whole; and for some three weeks he made every effort to carry the measure through the Committee of the Whole, but failing to do so he gave notice on the 18th of July to the House that he should make no further effort this session.

I then prepared and handed to Gen. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee, a joint resolution containing the exact rates specified in the bill. Gen. SCHENCK, after several ineffectual attempts, succeeded in getting the floor and offering the resolution, on Monday, the last day of the session, at 9 o'clock, only three hours before adjournment.

It was understood that the Senate would pass it immediately if agreed to by the House.

As soon as the Speaker decided the resolution to be before the House, and that the motion made by Gen. BANKS to refer it to the Committee of the Whole was made too late, that gentleman commenced and maintained, by the aid of a few others, the most disgraceful series of fillibustering resolutions and motions ever witnessed in the House. On every vote taken *viva voce* by tellers, or yeas and nays, the opposition could only muster thirty as the highest number, while in many cases they had barely one-fifth, or the necessary number to secure tellers, or yeas and nays, being from twenty to twenty-five, while there was no one vote in favor of the bill less than eighty-seven, and frequently over 100. Those who were prominent in sustaining BANK's fillibustering, and who had no interest in defeating the bill, except, as they said, they were fearful, if it passes, the friends of the measure would withdraw their support from a tariff on other articles next Winter; these were Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, Mr. WASHBUREN, of Illinois, Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York and Messrs. WASHBURN and DAWES, of Massachusetts—Mr. THOMAS and Mr. PHELPS of Maryland opposing it on account of the smelting works at Baltimore, which are engaged in importing foreign ores.

When the Speaker's hammer fell and announced the close of the session, at 12 o'clock, the yeas and nays were being called, the Clerk having called 35 names, and stopping with the name of THOMAS HAUGHAY, of Alabama.

Every parliamentary fillibustering motion having been exhausted, and the final vote being reached by yeas and nays, they stood, when the Clerk stopped, 29 yeas to 6 nays; and thus Mr. BANKS, Mr. ELDRIDGE and the two WASHBURNS enjoyed the prominent credit, or discredit, of having defeated, by violent and unusual opposition, the most eminently just and proper Tariff bill that has ever been brought before Congress; this all admit who have investigated the subject, and that Congress so views it is evidenced by the five votes to one in its favor.

Mr. AMES, of Massachusetts, and others, including myself, appealed to Gen. BANKS, by every consideration, to withdraw his opposition; but he seemed almost wild with excitement, and refused to do so.

This is a plain, and brief as I could make, history of the unfortunate close of our struggle in behalf of the copper interests for the present; but next session, all admit, when it comes up as unfinished business, it will carry by an increased majority.

Being responsible for every word written, I trust you will find space to publish this letter in full, as I deem it only just that these gentlemen should have the credit before the country, and especially Michigan and the Northwest, for thus delaying the passage of so just a measure for the relief of the great interests in which my constituents are so vitally interested, and without which relief the production of copper in this country must be abandoned.

Very respectfully, J. F. DRIGGS.

PRAYING FOR A VERDICT.—In a recent important trial at Boston the case had been argued and given to the jury, but after long deliberation those honest men were not able, upon their oaths, to agree upon a verdict. The law and the evidence plainly demanded conviction, and a majority so decided, but a minority long held out for acquittal, and after many hours of deliberation and argument the disagreement seemed as pronounced and radical as at first. But it so happened that the foreman of the jury was a pious minister from a country town, and at this juncture, after arguments and appeals had been exhausted, he astonished his associates with the well-known pulpit formula, "Let us pray." And pray he did, long and fervently, that the jury might agree and their decision might be in accordance with right and justice. The effect was magical. A unanimous verdict for conviction was soon agreed upon, and the praying foreman delivered it to the Court.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 5.*

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO. — S. GANDY.
J. B. SWIFT. — W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS. — A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY. — GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't. No. 43 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 4th inst.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30, inclusive, will be ready for delivery on and after the 14th inst.

THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	115⅝	....	5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July........	108⅝	108⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	116	116¼	5-20 C., '67,.......	108⅞	109
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅝	....	5-20 C., '68.........	108⅞	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅝	114¾	10-40 Registered.	105½	106
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110¾	111	10-40 Coupon....	109¼	109½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112¼	112½	Gold..............	148⅝	148¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL.......................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868................70,862 24

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT, JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN, SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT, ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD, RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. CARY, JR., WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS, ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES, JOHN D. BREZ,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER, FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON, JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL, BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, RICHARD M. HARISON,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL.....................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868...............70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ℔ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ℔ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were..................$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses..........................1,956,644 00
Net earnings were..............................$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were..................$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were.......................2,030,626 33
Net earnings...................................$973,054 98

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $133,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT, FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees. A. STODDART, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

REMOVAL.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY

REMOVED TO

49 WALL-STREET,

FIRST FLOOR.

Capital and Surplus,

$2,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Which may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

JOHN A. STEWART, President.
WILLIAM H. MACY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN J. CISCO, }

TRUSTEES:

PETER COOPER, EDWIN D. MORGAN,
D. H. ARNOLD, CLINTON GILBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
DANIEL S. MILLER, DANIEL D. LORD,
JAMES SUYDAM, EDWARD JONES,
THOMAS SLOCOMB, GEORGE T. ADEE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, SAMUEL SLOAN,
JOHN J. PHELPS, JAMES LOW,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, CYRUS CURTISS,
CHARLES E. BILL, SAMUEL NELSON,
WILLIAM TUCKER, ERASTUS CORNING,
WILSON G. HUNT, JAMES S. SEYMOUR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, JOHN CASWELL,
WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 48 COURTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

The Directors have this day approved the form and authorized the issue of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the uniform amount of $500 each, and limited to $750,000 in all. $600,000 of these are by their order now offered for subscription. Stockholders are entitled to take them *pro rata* at specially favorable rates; but any not promptly taken will be allotted to others on same terms, who first in order of date subscribe for them. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., and LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway, will receive subscriptions and furnish full information, or the Secretary at the Company's office.

These securities are a first lien upon the line, including metal about sufficient in weight to construct forty miles of ordinary locomotive railway, and the prompt allotment of the above amount will secure the immediate completion of the railway from the Battery to Hudson River Railroad depot at 30th-st., and its probable opening for business during the present year.

GEO. S. COE, Esq., President American National Exchange Bank, and JAMES H. BENEDICT, Esq., of Lockwood & Co., Bankers, are the Trustees for the bondholders. The officers of the Company are:

DIRECTORS.

W. S. GARNEE, President, — SAML. D. BABCOCK,
S. M. PETTENGILL,
WM. E. DODGE, — C. F. HARVEY,
A. S. BARNES, — ROBT. P. GITTY,
WM. H. APPLETON, Treasurer.
H. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

FOR SALE

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall St.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.

Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1868.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer, 174 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, being the aggregated fractional shares which accrued on the apportionment of new stock, June 1, 1868.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE STERLING DRAFT BUSINESS of A. BELL'S SON, will be continued at the office No. 25 Park row, by RIDER & CORTIS, of No. 73 Broadway, successors to Sam'l. Thompson's Nephew, (formerly at No. 375 Pearl-st.) Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland payable in any part of Ireland. C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool, for remittances to England & Wales; and to Scotland, on the National Bank of Scotland.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 4, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened in New-York or Jersey City next week. J. F. TRACY, President.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., Corner Wall and William sts.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1868.

59TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 124 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, 8th Month, 4th, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 13 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Aug. 10, proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNHARD MERGENTHEIM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. REYNOLDS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert W. Reynolds, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1868.

au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR T. HANKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of August, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 14th July, 1868.

jy31-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,249.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY HAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Henry Ham, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

jy31-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES L. PAINE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James L. Paine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court.—Dated at New-York the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868.

HANFORD SMITH, Assignee.

jy31-law3wF* No. 332 West 31st-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of EDWARD STONE, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868.

SAMUEL S. SKINNER,

au7-law3wF* No. 447 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBEN W. BALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Eben W. Ball, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

EDWARD K. ALBURTIS, Assignee.

au7-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MOOK, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Mook, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au7-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC M. MARTIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac M. Martin, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., June 25, 1868.

SIMEON BIRDSALL, of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

au7-law3wF

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS ENGELHORN and FERDINAND A. MARSILY, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. RIDNER, of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for more than six years next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 7, 1868

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES FREDERICK RAUN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New York.

AUG. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL CRISS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Ball, Criss & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt; to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 7. 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES R. GEDNEY, of the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 7, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, s. s.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—And further notice is hereby given, That the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupts, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupts, at the same hour and place. Dated New-York, 4th August, 1868.

au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, June 11, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy24-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD J. BOECK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Leopold J. Boeck, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, this 6th day of August, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

au7-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS SAMUELS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Marcus Samuels, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMANN S. JOSEPHSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Hermann S. Josephson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.

jy24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. VAN NORTWICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John D. Van Nortwick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1868.

au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 29,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, AT THEIR NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., execute every branch of DENTISTRY in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Sets of teeth on Fine Gold, $50; Platina, $40. Gas given.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN eleven years.—Gas fresh daily; beautiful teeth, $1; silver set $10, with or without extracting the roots; old sets bought. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand. Dr. HENRY VILLERS, No. 265 Grand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,

CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS

REVALENTA ARABICA

Food, which saves 50 times its cost in other Medicines.—Tins, 1 lb. $2 50; 24 lb. $36.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York;
J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway;
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row,
And all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, and 34th-st. 8:15. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 2:45 P. M.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND eye-glasses at No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

IMPROVEMENT OF OAK ORCHARD HARBOR, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of August, 1868, for the labor of rebuilding and extending the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York.

The price for the work must be stated at so much per linear foot of timber, and per pound of iron and spike used, and these prices must cover everything, including preparation of the old to receive the new work, and the completion of the piers to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge. The contractor must take the lumber and iron from the points where they may lie after inspection, and commence the work as soon as the contract is executed.

Bidders are requested to examine for themselves at Oak Orchard, and can also obtain information from the undersigned, or from Mr. James S. Lawrence, Assistant Engineer, Youngstown, N. Y.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs., Brevet Col. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30, 1868.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until further notice, for the purchase of 60 AMBULANCES and 730 ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be; and bidders will give their Post Office address.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A. and Depot Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, until noon, Aug. 7, at the office of GEO. R. JACKSON, President, No. 201 Centre-st., where a specification may be seen, for the masonry, filling, curbing, flagging and paving of the south approach to Harlem Bridge.

Security must be offered for the faithful performance of contract.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir: recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,

Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION.—TO SOME RESPECTABLE family, a male child, five months old. Address C. B. F., (to be called for,) Station D.

96.—COULD DO NEITHER ON TUESDAY. WILL call or write Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman a situation; is a competent nurse, capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; a competent nurse in a sick room; also a good plain sewer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and good plain sewer; can take full charge of a baby from its infancy; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 223 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged colored woman a situation as child's nurse: is competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference can be given. Call in rear of No. 68 Grove-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would also be willing to do light chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a very respectable German widow lady, about 32 years of age, with a nice girl 10 years of age, to take care of a gentleman's house. Call at No. 407 East 14th-st., New-York, Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; no objections to a short distance; has good City reference. Call at No. 529 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 270 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, Protestant, as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman to take care of a child from its birth; or an invalid lady; or chamberwork and sewing; good references given. Call at No. 273 3d-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a hotel or first-class restaurant; understands boning and larding; French and American cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 367 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; she is a thorough waitress; care silver, &c.; has the best three years' City reference from her last place; country or City. At No. 224 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITuation to do cooking or general servant; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, obliging and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; can do anything, and give good City reference. Apply at No. 100 46th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Irish girl as plain sewer, take care of children and do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 284 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; has best recommendations; can do fluting, &c., in the best manner. Apply at No. 499½ 6th-av., in confectionery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook and to assist to wash and iron; is well recommended for honesty and capability. Call at No. 322 East 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as good cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; have the best of reference; both five years in their last place. Call for two days at No. 345 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young American woman, or to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 112 East 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has good reference, and has no objections to the country. Call or address for two days at No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT ENGlish Protestant girl a situation as nurse or waitress, in the City or country. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER AND operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine would engage by the month or permanently in a private family, and make herself useful in any capacity not menial; no objection to the country; references. Address W., dressmaker, Station F, New-York City.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotch Protestant man; understands gardening in all its branches; wife and one child; is capable to take charge of a gentleman's place the year round; has good references. Call or address No. 313 East 26th-st., rear building, Room G, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give the best of City reference from some of the best families. Address a note to A. A., No. 213 West 29th-st., first floor back, or box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SEAFARING MAN, AGED 38, strictly temperate, industrious and honest, a situation as porter or watchman, or anything by which he could earn a subsistence; references if wanted. Address WM. FRASER, No. 19 Hamilton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address T. F., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young man, single; understands his business thoroughly; in either City or country; first-class City reference. Address F. A. M., box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Address D. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches. Address LINNÆUS, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as gardener and coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good references from his employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as groom; understands the care of stock, &c. Address W. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress with good City reference. Call at No. 173 West 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE, FROM SEPT. 1, A competent lady's maid having first-class City references; Swiss Protestant preferred; must be willing to travel or reside in Europe. Apply at Room No. 146 Coleman House, on Saturday and Monday, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

HOW TO "HELP YOURSELF."—TAKE an agency for the indispensable hand-book. How to write, talk, behave, and do business, $2 25, and for New Physiognomy, 1,000 engravings, $5. Sample copy, first post. Send stamp for terms to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FARMER AND WIFE WANTED—PROTestants, capable and industrious. Address, with references and state terms, D. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for three days.

WET NURSE WANTED WITH A fresh breast of milk, American, German or English preferred. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—TEN MEN TO TRAVEL; FROM $3 to $8 can be made easy. Apply (up stairs) at No. 116 John-st., after 11 o'clock.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. ISAIAH C. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day.

The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.

JULY 20, 1868.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name of DIETZ & CO., is hereby dissolved by their mutual consent.

Dated JULY 24, 1868.

ROBERT E. DIETZ,
JAMES M. DIETZ,
SAMUEL DIETZ,
M. A. DIETZ.

The undersigned having succeeded to the business of the firm of Dietz & Co., will continue the business on his own account at No. 132 William-st., in the City of New-York, under the old name of Dietz & Co.

Dated JULY 24, 1868. JAMES M. DIETZ.

THOS. A. PHELAN HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date, and we will continue the IMPORTING and JOBBING TEA BUSINESS as heretofore, under the name and style of E. W. TIERS & CO., No. 85 Front-st.

EDWARD W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE OFFICE DESK WITH closets, drawers, book-rack, &c., will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 38 Broadway.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 184 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

I. O. O. F.

I. O. of O. F.

The members of Enterprise Lodge No. 38, are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 151 Bowery, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Charles G. Halpin, from his late residence, No. W. 44th-st.

By order of E. A. H. FROEHNE, N. G.

CHARLES REIMER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $14; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free or charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock. noon.
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8|EUROPA.....Aug. 29
BRITANNIA.....Aug. 15|IOWA.....Sept. 5
HIBERNIA.....Aug. 22|COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $135.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers now building.
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic liner; $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
ANGLIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax).TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$100|Steerage.....$30
To London.....105|To London.....40
To Paris.....115|To Paris.....50
Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $25; steerage, $15, payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 8. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.....Aug. 13|SIBERIA.....Aug. 27
MALTA.....Aug. 20|ALEPPO.....Sept. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low-est rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre. The favorite side-wheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8, at 3 P. M.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIS.....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
THOMAS P. SCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 South-st. and No. 25 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 37 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
AUG. 8—ALASKA, (new,) Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
R. R. MACY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5.
Freight received on and after Monday, 3d inst.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 8TH AND 24TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Morris-st., at noon
AUG. 8—Steamship DAKOTA, (a thirty new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 24—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship ARIZONA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS AT ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. BLACUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on consecutive time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. N. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT,
CAPT. R. A. DERLANGY,
Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. DONEGA, Passport Agent, 207 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. SAYER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY E. CROMWELL, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. C. W. PARKER, Aug. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL ...VAIL.....SATURDAY, AUG. 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKIN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship ISABELLA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, and THAMES on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN HANGTER, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) and 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to Wells River, Vt., Tuesday.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandize to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. R. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.
Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st., via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry;
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:00 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) Norwich, Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson, at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 10 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson, &c.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all trains for the Lakes and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western lines, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M.—Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Susquehanna Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Albany with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
8 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car for Albany attached, which will be run through to New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an intermediate stations, (leaving New-York at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS FOR 15 DAYS,
After which time the balance of Stock
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.,
WILL SELL, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
His stock of General Dry Goods,
consisting of SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, DRESS GOODS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, IRISH POPLINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS AND CALICOES, including a general assortment of Domestic Goods.
Also, for sale,
2 desks, 1 large double safe, 3 large mirrors, cloak stands and shoulders, 3 sewing-machines, 4 black-walnut wash doors with plate glass, 1 lot lumber, 2 black-walnut cloak-racks, 4 three-ply carpets, and other articles.
Merchants from the country will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.
Lease and fixtures have been sold to H. B. Clapp, Esq., who will occupy the above premises from the 1st September. OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS at half price. $4 Bonnets worth $9. Real Lace Bonnets at $15, warranted worth $20. New styles now ready.
L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.
A large assortment shelf and navy hardware; also, cooper's tools, truss hoops, &c., adapted for commission City, country and consuming trades, at LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts., east of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON.....$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
FOR TOWNS AND MANUFACTORIES
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers YANKEE BLADE, Capt. JOHN ROSS, and ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM H. NORTON and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale is postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October fifteenth, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtoSoct

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 99 Grand-st., New-York.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
ONE OF THE OLDEST FEMALE SEMINARIES IN THE COUNTRY,
widely known for its superior facilities and unrivalled location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY
Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.
With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.
A regular graduating course is given in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.
Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.
For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 23. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL AT LENNOXVILLE, CANADA.—The head master, (formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst,) and two of the five assistant masters, are graduates in honors of Oxford. Terms $350 per annum, American currency. For prospectus, &c., apply to Rev. R. H. WALKER, A. M., Rector, or at No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 22, 1869. Resident Professors, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 16.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 102 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 37TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.
Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which tend to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 16.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of p

WASHINGTON.

Conflicting Political Rumors from the South—The Problem of the Colored Race—Will They Adhere to the Republican Party?—Reports from the West—Alleged Corruption in the Capitol—Miles O'Reilly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

The reports from the South respecting political affairs are conflicting. On one hand we have from Republican sources desponding statements, fraught with gloomy forebodings of the future rather than showing any present dangers. The rehabilitation of the Southern States, and the probable removal of the military, or even the transfer of the reins of Government from the military to the civil authorities, it is seriously feared will leave the Union element there inadequate to compete with their better drilled, more industrious and less scrupulous adversaries. The danger lies in the probability that the colored vote, when left open to the blandishments or intimidations of the disloyal classes with whom they are in daily contact, and on whom they are more less dependent, may be persuaded or driven to the support of the rebel ticket, or, what is more probable, frightened from the polls. In their comparatively helpless condition, such results might be looked for from men of whiter hue under similar circumstances. Men, white or black, are not all Jobs in these latter days, and the averment of the uninvited gentleman in black who "came also," is perhaps more appropriate to-day than when uttered: "Yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life."

Per contra, others assert that the most ignorant and poverty-stricken of the colored race are fully informed of the essential points in issue, and clearly comprehend the importance of cohering with united front in opposition to their recent enslavers. The pride in having a vote to cast is chiefest among the many prides of that peculiar race. They know from whom this franchise was received, and understand to whom they are indebted for that, as well as their personal freedom. Even if their sense of gratitude were not sufficiently strong to keep them allied to their friends, their characteristic warmess—the result of their bondage—would lead them to fear the Greeks when they come with presents. Hence nothing but fear of bodily harm will keep them from the polls, or carry them to the Democracy.

So far as the conduct of the colored citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise in this district is an indication, my observations give assurance to the latter statements. But here they are many degrees in advance of the field-hands of the Southern States in point of intelligence, and besides are always under the immediate supervision and protection of the Government, and for these reasons we cannot judge of the probable course they may pursue under less favorable circumstances. It therefore remains one of the problems of the day whether or not at the ballot-box, as on the battle-field, the colored troops will "fight nobly."

I should not envy the popularity of the Republican who should so advise them, nor commend the gratitude of those who would follow such advice, but I am nevertheless of the opinion that the surest method for the blacks of the South to insure their own protection and secure for all time their right to the ballot, is for them to divide their political strength, and when questions not directly affecting their welfare are to be voted upon, to distribute their influence instead of acting in solid phalanx. We see how it works with our own color, and whenever any particular class—as, for instance, a class of naturalized foreigners not necessary to name—vote and act always in one solid body, and invariably with the same party, they are very likely to incur a feeling of hostility from the party not benefited, that certainly does not inure to their general welfare.

Let the facts be fully established that colored men can vote, that their votes count equal to the same number of white votes, and that their votes can be secured for the party honestly offering the greatest inducements, and my word for it the aspiring candidates of the South and their followers, even the most chivalric of them, will find sudden reasons for mollifying their hatred of the race, and to obtain their votes will extend to their late bondsmen something of the deference and respect that ambitious politicians are popularly supposed to show to independent voters everywhere.

I pity the black man who may add to his own moral degradation the name and principles of modern Democracy, but when we begin to find such, we will begin to see the end of their persecution. Give the Democracy a reasonable hope for dividing the votes of the colored people, and presto! see how quickly the Ethiopian will change his skin to Democratic eyes and become deodorized in Democratic nostrils.

A gentleman direct from Michigan, and well informed in the politics of that State, brings the most encouraging reports of the Republican prospects there. As elsewhere, all hesitating men, disgusted with the New-York nominations, have arrayed themselves heart and soul for GRANT. In Southern Michigan the personal popularity of COLFAX, who is known as well there as in his own State, will insure for the ticket an unusually large vote. In the First—Detroit—and Fifth—northern—Districts the Democracy are nursing a sickly hope that they may gain a member or two. In the last-named district the nomination of O. D. CONGER by the Republicans—a man immensely popular throughout that extensive district—dispels whatever of hope they may have had in that quarter, and nothing but a liberal exercise of fraud in the City of Detroit can give them a success in the First District.

There will be few if any districts more closely contested than the Thirteenth Ohio. The nomination by the Republicans and workingmen of CHARLES or CHARLEY COOPER, as he is invariably called, will, to say the least, give Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN a great deal of trouble in fulfilling the promise or threat that he made on the occasion of his compulsory retirement from the Fortieth Congress, *i. e.*, to return with thrice three hundred majority.

Mr. COOPER is not a statesman in the general accepted sense of the word, nor can he essay to compete with his fluent opponent on the stump; but he brings to aid him in the contest the name and prestige of a man who has risen from poverty to the most successful business operations through the channels of honesty, industry and unflinching integrity. He has withal a fund of good, hard common sense, rare qualities that would serve him better than so-called talent in representing the people of his district.

To-day's *Intelligencer* contains a lengthy article from the pen of an aggrieved assistant-doorkeeper at the Capitol, setting forth specific charges of corruption against certain officials of the House. It comes at a questionable time, from a questionable source, and in a suspicious shape, but at the same time attracts much attention and comment here. If one half of the allegations are true, there should be prompt measures taken by Congress on its reassembling to correct the evils and vindicate its own honor.

The news of the untimely death of Gen. HALPINE produced a profound feeling of sorrow in this city, where he was extensively known and universally beloved. His was a popularity not confined to class or party, and the pathetic-humerous, *ante-mortem* epitaph, written for his admirer, Mr. LINCOLN, by the genial "Miles O'Reilly," has been oftentimes quoted since the reception of the sad news of his death, with fitting reference to its once cheerful, warm-hearted author.

POTOMAC.

Stampede of a Herd of Texas Cattle.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin, Aug. 1.

Last evening just before dark those residing on the South Esplanade, and in the vicinity of the ferry landing, witnessed a most unusual and exciting occurrence, the particulars of which are as follows:

"Mr. J. L. NORTH, a well-known resident of this city, being desirous of shipping a drove of 100 fine fat Texas cattle *via* the Missouri Valley Road, drove them down to the river, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in getting them aboard the ferry-boat, where they were closely packed and confined with heavy oak bars. The boat had hardly started, when the entire herd became frightened to a degree which rendered them perfectly wild and entirely unmanageable. Swaying from side to side this mass of flesh and bone gave the boat a tilting motion which came very near capsizing it, and indeed did about half fill the hold with water. Still more alarmed at this, the cattle leaped high in the air and butted at the great oak bars. This added to the confusion. Many of the cattle fell overboard. Some swam to the shore again, and others were drawn under the boat and drowned. The boat returned as soon as possible to the shore, and Mr. NORTH then determined to make an effort to swim the herd across. They were driven into the river with blows and shouts and started out into the stream. No sooner, however, had they struck the channel current when they refused to go further, and in their effort to return were carried far down the stream a whirling mass of horns. In the midst was the ferryboat, and it was with difficulty that it was extricated. When darkness fell upon the scene, the cattle were a mile below the ferry landing, still making efforts to reach this shore. Some attempting to swim against the current were drowned."

THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

Concessions to Foreign Shipping—Royal Decree by the Queen of Spain.

From the Montreal Telegraph, Aug. 4.

We have been informed by Mr. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine, and one of the Trade Commissioners from the British North American Colonies to the West Indies, that a royal decree has recently been issued by the Queen of Spain, by which the differential port and navigation dues exacted upon foreign shipping in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands are equalized with the dues levied on Spanish vessels, provided that such foreign vessels belong to nations in whose colonies a similar equality of dues is granted to Spanish shipping.

This concession is of great importance to the shipping trading between the Maritime Provinces and Cuba and Puerto Rico, as the tonnage dues in both these islands have been felt by shipowners in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia to be excessively high, more particularly in Cuba, as will be seen by the following scale of tonnage dues. The concession was strongly urged on the notice of the Intendente of Cuba, the Count TOLEDO, during the conference which the West India Commissioners had with him at Havana.

The concession alluded to will be at once available to the shipping of the Dominion, as Spanish vessels are placed on their arrival in any of our ports on precisely the same footing, as regards tonnage dues, as our own vessels. We believe that still further concessions would be granted by Spain with reference to the whole of Cuba and Puerto Rico if efforts were made with the authorities at Madrid to procure negotiation on these subjects, as the representations which have been recently made by the authorities and leading planters and merchants of Cuba and Puerto Rico to the Government of Spain, for increased relaxation of their commercial and fiscal laws and regulations, have met with a very favorable reception.

The following is the present scale of tonnage dues on shipping entering any of the ports of Cuba:

	Foreign Vessels.	Spanish Vessels
1. All vessels entering with cargo and clearing with cargo shall pay per ton measurement	$2 35	$1 35
2. All vessels entering with cargo and leaving in ballast	2 30	1 30
3. All vessels arriving in ballast and clearing loaded	2 00	1 00
4. All vessels with coals to the extent of or exceeding the number of their registered tons, even when loaded with other cargo	0 50	0 00
All vessels with coal only, but less than their register tonnage, shall pay on the quantity of coals they carry	0 50	0 00
And for every ton unoccupied	1 50	0 62
All vessels with less coals than their register tonnage, and moreover other goods, whatever the extent thereof, shall pay on the number of tons coals	1 35	0 73
And on the rest of the cargo	2 35	1 35
5. All vessels entering in ballast and clearing loaded with a full cargo of molasses	0 50	0 37
6. All vessels arriving in ballast and only loading produce of the country, per ton of cargo	2 00	1 00
And for every ton unoccupied	0 05	0 05
7. All vessels coming and clearing in ballast	0 05	0 05
8. All vessels arriving in transit or distress	0 05	0 05
9. All steamers engaged in the regular trade with this island, of whatever flag or place of departure, shall be exempt from all dues, provided they neither bring or take away more than six tons of cargo, and when carrying a mail they are to have all preference in clearance		
10. All steamers under the foregoing circumstances, but bringing or taking away cargo exceeding the prescribed six tons, shall pay per foreign flag $1 60, and 62½c. national flag		
11. The Spanish mail steamers shall pay tonnage in accordance with their special contracts with the Government		
12. All steamers not coming within schedule 9, 10, 11 shall pay tonnage according to flag and place of departure, deducting the number of tons occupied by the engine and coal bunkers from the total tonnage		

The following is the present scale of tonnage dues on shipping entering any of the ports of Puerto Rico:

	Foreign Vessels.	Spanish Vessels.
Tonnage duty, per ton register	$1 00	$0 31½
Lighthouse Dues—Vessels of 150 tons and under, per ton register	0 03	0 03
Over 150 tons, for each ton in excess	0 01	0 01
Anchorage, $2; changing anchorage, $2, if required	4 00	4 00
Fort-pass, $1 50 at Mayaguez, at St. Juan $2 and Ponce; interpreter, $8; visit of Health Officer, $4 50	14 00	14 00
Harbor Master's fees, $6; pilotage at Mayaguez, $10; at St. Juan, $16; at Ponce, $19, in and both included; visit boat, $3 25	19 25	19 25
Custom House clearance, including stamped paper, &c., $8 at St. Juan; at Mayaguez	9 75	9 75
Clearing of port fee, at St. Juan only, 12½c. per ton register	0 12½	0 12½

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Metropolitan (Democratic) Club—Address by Capt. Isaiah Rynders.

There was a large public meeting held last evening at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Club, at No. 752 Third-avenue. Mr. GILBERT MATTHEWS presided, and, at the opening of the proceedings, stated that the object of the gathering was to ratify the Democratic nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

A resolution indorsing the nominees and commending them to the support of the party was passed in the midst of much enthusiasm.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS was then introduced to the meeting, and after he had removed his neckerchief, opened his shirt-band, and made sundry other preparations for a lengthy, vigorous talk, he commenced. He thought this campaign the most important upon which the nation had ever entered, and that it was of vast importance to the country that the approaching election should be carried by the Democratic Party. He denounced the course of the Radical Congress for the past four years in the most vehement terms, affirming that the most shameless and unpardonable inroads had been made by them in the Constitution, and that the people's rights and liberties had been trampled upon. Among other acts of the kind of which the speaker charged them were the virtual abolition of the Supreme Court, and the attempted impeachment of the President. It was not a little singular, he said, that those men who led the impeachment persecution were renegades from the Democratic ranks. BENJAMIN BUTLER had said in the Captain's presence, in the Charleston Democratic Convention, that he, with seven other Massachusetts delegates, would withdrew from that body, in company with the Alabama representatives, and support the South, if a certain resolution were adopted, but he (the speaker) warned the South then that no dependence could be placed in that man's word, and history had verified the statement. Those to whom he said these words disbelieved them at the time, and told RYNDERS that he was not a true Democrat, but he replied that he was then, and always had been, since he was able to vote, a staunch member of that political branch, and that if they relied upon BUTLER they would in the end have neither Democratic Party nor country. Was not the prophecy fulfilled? he asked. He (RYNDERS) had been branded as a traitor and a Copperhead by his political opponents. Well, he would say, in reply to the accusations—if to love his own race, ennobled by all the attributes of God, better than the flat-nosed, woolly-headed, debased negro, were treason or Copperheadism, then he would plead guilty, and glory in the acknowledgment. He loved the American flag dearly, he declared, as any other man, so long as it represented a Government in the hands of the Democratic Party, and no longer. The Captain then employed considerable time in attempting to show that according to Radical authorities, EX-GOV. SEYMOUR had behaved in a loyal manner during the war, and had never deserved the name "Copperhead" which had been bestowed upon him by his enemies. The very men who applied this term to SEYMOUR, were descendants of blue-nosed Puritans, who, during the great struggle with England, in 1812-14, gave aid to the enemy, and advocated a disruption of this Union. The remainder of the speech was made up of advice to the Democracy with reference to the coming election, and a most emphatic declaration, repeatedly given, of his intentions in case matters did not go right. He advocated a peaceful election, and a quiet submission in case of honest defeat; but if fraud should be attempted, he said he would be one of the multitude who would literally take up arms against the "tyrants," and by the bullet regain what had been lost unfairly by the ballot.

When the speaker had concluded he was cheered lustily, and loud calls then were made for "JACK ROGERS." That gentleman was not present, however, and Hon. JOHN KEEGAN was next called. He made a brief, well-worded address, which was well received. After the formal adjournment of the meeting many signed the roll of membership, and the company dispersed.

Union Republican Committee.

A meeting of this Committee was held last evening, Mr. FITHIAN in the chair.

Mr. TOUSEY reported that the Committee appointed to report a list of Inspectors, Registers and Election Canvassers will be able to report when the District Committees have prepared their lists.

Judge KELLY offered a resolution requesting the Governor to withhold his signature from the Tax Commissioners' bill, on the ground that a change in the *personnel* of the Tax Commissioner's office would, at the present time, be injudicious.

Mr. ESTERBROOK thought that it would be unwise to make any change in the office. It would certainly be injudicious to put out twenty or thirty Republicans for the purpose of putting half that number in.

Mr. THOMPSON spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. KINGSLEY said that if the bill became a law, within two weeks afterward twenty-two Republicans would be turned out and the same number of Democrats put in. Such proceedings disheartened Republicans, and prevented their exerting themselves for their party.

Gen. FOSTER said if the bill is signed Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY will have the power of appointing four Tax Commissioners in place of the present ones. Of course he will appoint four Democrats, no matter what he may promise beforehand. He hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. ISAAC OLIVER thought the Committee had a right to express its opinion on the subject, and the Governor ought to heed its opinion.

The resolution was then adopted by sixty-four votes to twenty-one.

Mr. J. B. HUNT offered a resolution recommending Gov. FENTON to appoint Hon. HORACE GREELEY to the vacant Registership, the salary of the office to go to the widow of Gen. HALPINE.

The resolution being received with great dissatisfaction, it was withdrawn.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Mozart Party.

A regular meeting of the Mozart Democratic General Committee was called for last evening, at its headquarters, Mozart Hall, in Broadway, but owing to a ludicrous mistake in mailing notices to the members there was only a small attendance, not enough to constitute a quorum. It appears that it has been the practice heretofore to notify members of meetings under cover of the official frank of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, but recently this free and generous privilege has been made unavailable by the withdrawal of the founder and chief of the Mozart organization. Not having sufficient knowledge of postal regulations, the Secretary of the Committee, in mailing notices of the meeting, only used a one-cent stamp on sealed envelopes; hence their non-delivery to the members, and the non-attendance of the latter. There were many jocose remarks made by the few members present at headquarters when this mistake was made known to them; one ingenious gentleman suggested that the Secretary take several hundred envelopes to Mr. WOOD'S office, and stamp them with his automaton franking instrument, and then keep them for future use. Another gentleman divulged a racy secret during the private discussion on the subject, which was probably not intended for the public; he said that he used to frank 500 or 600 envelopes at a time with Mr. WOOD'S frank. It was finally ascertained that Mr. WOOD'S franking instrument was in Washington, and therefore could not be used. This was apparently the only loss that was felt by the defection of Mr. WOOD. His withdrawal was not deemed sufficient to compel the writing of Ichabod on the banners of the Mozart organization. It will endeavor to maintain its political existence during the coming Presidential campaign, at least.

Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, claim to be the oldest Club in this City hoisting the banner of GRANT. This it did on the 28th of October last, assuming the name of COLFAX immediately after his nomination. The President is Mr. DENNIS SHEA; the Vice-President, TIMOTHY LYNCH; the Secretary, A. J. AARON, and the Treasurer, H. G. LEASH. These officers have held their positions since the opening of the organization. The Club is in a flourishing condition, and comprehends numerous members. It will soon display a new banner, and about the 1st September will hold a grand ratification meeting at its headquarters in the International (late Shakespeare) Hotel, corner of New Chambers and William streets. It holds meetings for business purposes and the enrollment of new members every Thursday evening, and held one as usual last night. No speaking took place.

Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Club.

A Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Club was last evening formed in the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn. The following are the officers elected: Lieut. GREEN, Commander; MOSES R. MILLER, First Lieutenant; GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Second Lieutenant. A number of veterans met at the hall in Fourth-street, near North Sixth, to organize a similar club. Corporal H. W. HUGHES was elected temporary Chairman, and Private W. W. PRIESTLY was elected Orderly Sergeant. The election of permanent officers was postponed until the 18th inst., and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next. Resolutions were passed by acclamation pledging the support of those present to GRANT and COLFAX.

SCHUETZENFEST IN BROOKLYN.

Conclusion of the Festival—Total Destruction of the Austrian Bird, and Crowning of King Schuetzen.

The annual festival of the Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps was resumed yesterday at Myrtle-avenue Park. The weather was very favorable and everything tended to the general success of the festival. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps, under the command of Capt. ALSGOOD, and the Williamsburg Corps, under Capt. JOHN H. DIECKES, arrived at the Park, and before long commenced their work of demolition of the remnants of the Austrian eagles. Both birds had been frightfully mutilated on Wednesday, and only the bodies and tails were left for a target for these merciless marksmen. The latter appendages soon disappeared from each of the birds, as Mr. J. SIEVERS disposed of one for the Brooklyn Corps, and the other was scored to the company as it came down accidentally. The work of destruction was still continued, and bullet after bullet was poured into the two bodies, sending splinters of wood flying in every direction. About 1 o'clock the Brooklyn Corps took a rest for a short time, and got up some sack races, in which the boys participated and afforded a large amount of amusement to the lookers on. There were two or three races, and it was a laughable sight to see the boys being carried back to the starting post, in the stalwart arms of some the members of the Corps. At the conclusion of this short change in the programme the shooting recommenced and became highly interesting, as it was evident the king-bird could not retain his lofty position much longer, but would soon have to take refuge on mother earth. The Brooklyn bird commenced to shake a good deal each time it received its leaden messenger, and at last Mr. CHARLES WREDE gave the *coup de grace*, and his serene highness came down with a crash from his lofty eminence. About half an hour afterward the Williamsburg Eagle was put *hors du combat* by a good shot from the rifle of Mr. H. D. DRAPER, which concluded the shooting. During the shooting, dancing was kept up with great spirit by the ladies and the gentlemen not members of the Corps. The roll of the drums then attracted the pleasure-seekers to a greasy pole, where small boys were climbing for some prizes hung on a branch of a tree secured to the top. The sport was very innocent, but highly detrimental to the young gentlemen's pantaloons. There were various other amusements also going on, such as swings, an exhibition of two sapient poodles, who picked out the letters of the word "dog" from an alphabet of gigantic dimensions scattered upon the grass, the wheel of fortune, weighing-machines, machines for trying one's lifting powers, and many other methods of passing a pleasant half hour. At about 4:30 the "king" of the festival, as the successful marksmen who had disposed of the final remnant of the objectionable bird is called, was taken round the garden on a triumphal march, after which the members of the Corps in the interval pending the ceremony of crowning the king, occupied themselves with a very amusing game of rather a novel description. A "rooster" was put under a large earthen jar, and the player was taken twenty paces away, blindfolded, given a large stick, and then put to the "right about face" three times in succession. The object to be attained was the total destruction of the earthern jar and the release of the imprisoned "rooster." It was most amusing to see the different attempts made to get near the jar; some walked in the opposite direction, some to the right, some to the left, and some pretty straight, and it took about twenty trials before anybody accomplished the feat, and then it was doubtful whether the successful man was well blindfolded. After enjoying a hearty laugh over the different attempts made to reach the jar, the roll of the drum gave the signal to fall in for the procession. The following was the order of march: The two captains, the band, two standard-bearers, the king walking between two young ladies carrying the wreath with which he was to be crowned, more young ladies, and the two companies of Schuetzen Vindern bringing up the rear. After marching round the Park they all ascended a platform, and the two young ladies, Miss FROHNE and Miss ALSGOOD, accompanied by the king, took their positions in the centre. Capt. ALSGOOD then made a few appropriate remarks, and introduced Mr. C. WREDE to the maidens as the successful marksmen. Miss FROHNM recited a German poem, encouraging the victor to exert himself to gain further laurels, and then crowned him with the wreath of honor, and pinned on a gold medal bearing the inscription, "Brooklyn Schuetzen corps, Aug. 6, 1868." Mr. WREDE, as he announced he was no speaker, deputed Col. URBAN, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York, to supply his place. The Colonel made a short speech, congratulating the members of the Brooklyn Schuetzen corps on the success of their festival, and hoped they would have many more such unions, as they always tended to general harmony, good feeling and unity. The king was then escorted away in triumph by his friends, and the distribution of the different prizes by Capt. ALSGOOD began soon afterward. As soon as the Brooklyn Corps had received their prizes Capt. DIECKES called together the Williamsburg men and distributed their awards to them. The whole of the two companies then adjourned to the dining hall, where they enjoyed a most bountiful repast, which was a great credit to the caterer. It was a dinner that hungry men could enjoy, and plenty of everything. After dinner dancing was resumed in both the halls, as there was such a large attendance of people that one was not sufficient for comfort, so the two were lit up and soon filled with dancers. It is a treat to watch the Germans dance, how they enjoy themselves, and with what spirit they enter into it. Young and old are all engaged in it, big and little hop round in the mysteries of the waltz, and the greatest good humor is extant everywhere. One gentleman, weighing about 300 pounds, hopped round the circle like a "two-year old," with a little child about nine years of age, and they never seemed to get tired. The dancing was kept up to 12 o'clock, when the party separated after spending a most enjoyable day. The Williamsburg Schuetzencorps will hold their festival on the 26th and 27th of this month at the same place.

EXTENSIVE BOND ROBBERY.

Disappearance of $40,000 from the Office of the Star Fire Insurance Company.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon as Mr. MOSES M. BRADLEY, Secretary of the Star Insurance Company, was busy counting some 5-20 United States bonds, in the Company's office at No. 96 Broadway, he was suddenly accosted by an unknown man, who inquired for Mr. ABBOTT, real estate agent, who has desk-room in the office. The Secretary told the man to go back, and at the same time turned round himself to get a piece of paper. When he again turned to pick up the bonds, the unknown man had disappeared, and with him $40,000 worth of the bonds. No trace has been gained to the identity of the daring thief, and although the detectives have been notified of the robbery, they express but little hope of making any arrest.

The bonds were new '65s of the following denominations: $4,000 in bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows: 60,607, 60 608, 60,609; $36,000 in bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:

62,089, 62,090, 117,555, 58,153, 58,154, 58,158, 58,156, 58,157, 58,158, 58,159, 74,663, 74,664, 74,665, 74,666, 74,656, 74,657, 74,658, 74,659, 1,967, 63,698, 84,620, 84,621, 84,622, 86,025, 90,185, 90 192, 90,193, 69,070, 69,071, 12,109, 88,093, 88,089, 88,090, 88,091, 38,454, 38,457, 38,458, 38,459, 38,461, 23,185, 23,186, 23,187, 106.603, 79,663, 94,440, 32,860, 80,988, 34,122, 54,789, 39,991, 39,992, 62,110, 62,111, 83,768, 55,861, 86,408, 33,660, 69,096, 100, 894, 57,728, 59 357, 106,377, 106,378, 64,232, 70,540, 20,294, 20,295, 20,296, 70,780, 103,250, 44,026, 80,612.

The Company states that their surplus is still nearly $45,000, or over 20 per cent. of their capital, and that the loss will not impair their standing or credit.

Military Arrangements for Gen. Halpine's Funeral.

The following Special Order relative to the funeral arrangements was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 4.—As a tribute to the memory of the late Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, the following detail is ordered as escort to render funeral honors on the occasion of the obsequies due the deceased:

Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY will command the escort.

Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, Col. CAVANAGH. Battery C, Capt. W. SHELLING, of the First Artillery, are hereby detailed, and Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY will order a squadron of cavalry to unite with the above-mentioned troops.

The line will be formed on West Forty-second-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Commanding officers of detachments will report, with their commands, to Gen. POSTLEY at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street at 9:30 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Aug. 8.

By command of Gen. ALEX. SHALER.

JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. A. G. Chief of Staff.

Arrival of the United States Steam Frigate Hartford.

The United States steam frigate *Hartford*, flagship of Commodore GOLDBOROUGH'S Asiatic Squadron, and commanded by Commander BELKNAP, arrived at this port yesterday. She left Hong Kong on March 23, Singapore April 23, Anjiers April 27, Cape of Good Hope June 20, and St. Helena July 7. She has a crew of 260 officers and men, and carries twenty guns.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE MARSHAL BRAKETT'S REPORT.—Metropolitan Fire Marshal CHAS. N. BRACKETT has issued his report for the month of July, from which it appears that there were ninety-nine fires during the month, forty-five were extinguished by the Fire Department on still alarm, and fifteen were extinguished by the Police. Seven were of incendiary origin, eight from fireworks and seven from kerosene oil lamps. The aggregate loss was $178,550, and the insurance thereon $420,740. SIMON STRAUSS was arrested for arson at the cigar store No. 259 South-street, and held for trial by Justice DODGE. WILHELM ABEL was also arrested for arson in the premises of H. BAUER, in Eighth-avenue, between Sixty fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, and held for trial by Justice KELLY.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Last evening, as Officer LAMBRESH, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was escorting a prisoner to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, whom he had arrested for pitching pennies, he was suddenly assaulted by a gang of young rowdies, who rescued the prisoner and beat the policeman on the arm and head in a severe manner. Capt. ALLAIRE and several of his force immediately sallied out in pursuit of the ruffians, and succeeded in arresting three of them, who were locked up for examination.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—At 10:30 o'clock last night, as Officer DELEGAR, of the Eighth Precinct, was arresting HENRY C. LEWIS, colored, on the corner of Laurens and Grand streets, for disorderly conduct, he was assaulted by the prisoner. The officer drew his revolver and fired, the bullet striking ISAAC GARNETT on the knee as he stood near the scene. Dr. ARMSTRONG was summoned and dressed the wound.

DROWNED.—GEORGE HUSSEY, of No. 204 Avenue B, aged 48, and a native of Ireland, fell of the pier at the foot of East Eighth-street, while fishing, and was drowned. The remains were subsequently recovered....The body of an unknown man, aged 28, with red hair, check woolen shirt, black coat and pants, was recovered from the North River, near the Jersey City Ferry, and sent to the Morgue for inquest.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon JAMES CASEY, aged 9, and residing at No. 37 Park-street, was run over by Car No. 73 of the Avenue B line and severely injured. The boy was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the driver, MURTAGH MALONE, was arrested.

INCENDIARISM BY A LUNATIC.—JOHN COLLINS, aged 64, and hopelessly insane, was arrested by the Fifth Ward Police on a charge of attempting to fire his residence at No. 421 Washington-street. The accused was subsequently committed as a lunatic.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 9 o'clock FELIX GENTZ, a German, attempted suicide at No. 732 Sixth-street, by swallowing morphine in a fit of despondency. Medical attendance was summoned by Capt. WALSH, and the man sent to Bellevue Hospital.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 94⅛@94⅜ for money and account.
American Securities opened at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 71½
Illinois Central Railway Shares 91
Erie Railway Shares 39

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 6—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds opened at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 6—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands .... 9⅝d.@9¾d.
Middling Orleans .... 9⅞d.@10d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens as follows: Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat—No. 2 Red Western opens with an advance of 2d. on last night's prices: quoted 10s. 8d.; White California steady at 12s. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel for American. Peas, 46s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian. Flour, 27s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 58s. ℔ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 10d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 54s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6—11:20 A. M.

Sugar, 36s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, duty paid. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. Sperm Oil, £90. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6—1:20 P. M.

Consuls, 94⅛ for money, 94⅛ for account.
United States Five-twenty Bonds 71⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares 92½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares 40½

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 6—1:20 P. M.

The Cotton market is irregular; prices are about as follows:
Middling Uplands .... 9⅝@9¾d.
Middling Orleans .... 9⅞@10d.
The Breadstuffs market is quiet and prices are unchanged.
The Provisions market is quiet; Pork flat; Eastern Prime Mess, 75s.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94 for money, and 94⅛@94¼ for account.
United States Five-twenties 71
Erie Railway Shares 39
Illinois Central Railway Shares 91⅞

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 6

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 70f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 6—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed with a declining tendency. The following are the closing figures:
Middling Uplands .... 9⅝d.
Middling Orleans .... 9⅞d.
The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.
The Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets are unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—5 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, on the spot, 36s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil £30 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Petroleum closed quiet at 53½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £592,000 sterling since the last report.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 6.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7@$7 25; Extra, $7 50@$7 75; Double Extra, $8 75@$9 50; Fancy New and Old, $11 25@$13. WHEAT firm; Red and White, $2 35@$2 40; prime to strictly prime, $2 10@$2 15; choice Spring, $1 63@$1 65. CORN advancing; Mixed, 84c.@85c.; Mixed White and White, 88c.@89c.; choice White, 91c.@93c. OATS, 47c.@57c. for common to choice. RYE active at $1 10@$1 15. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK, $30. BULK MEATS—Sales 100,000 lbs.; Loose Dry Salt Shoulders sold at 12c. BACON, 13c. for City Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 18½c.@19c. for choice tierce. WHISKY firm at $1 30. LIVE STOCK—Prime to choice Beeves, $5 50@$10 25 ℔ cwt. and in fair supply. SHEEP—Fair to choice, $3 50@$5. LAMBS, $1 50@$3 ℔ head. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR firm at $8 80@$12 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet at $1 81@$1 83 for New; $1 87@$1 88 for Old No. 2 Spring. CORN active and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales No. 1 at 99c.@99½c.; No. 2 at 98½c.@99c.; Rejected at 94c. OATS quiet and declined 2c.; sales at 58c.@59c. RYE quiet at $1 34@$1 36 for No. 1, and $1 30@$1 32½ for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES firmer; Bonded at 65c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18½c. FREIGHTS more active; 4c. on Corn to Buffalo. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal. LIVE HOGS active at $8@$8 50 for light; $8 75@$9 25 for fair to medium; $9 37½@$10 for good to choice smooth. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Live Hogs.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declining; White Michigan opened at $2 37½ and closed at $2 20; Amber Michigan opened at $2 20 and closed at $2 15, with $2 10 bid; Amber Illinois held at $2 30 for No. 1, bid $2 18; No. 2 Spring, $1 75; White Michigan, seller August, $2 02@$2 05. CORN steady with fair inquiry; sales No. 1 at $1 05. OATS declined 1c.; sales No. 1 at 65c., seller August at 57c. RYE, $1 30. BARLEY, seller August, $1 27. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS, 3,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR active and firm; sales 2,500 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN scarce and firm; No. 1 held at $1 11. CORN MEAL $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c., Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75@$4 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—19,200 bushels Corn, 533,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—187 bbls. Flour, 35,300 bushels Corn, 1,063,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT quiet but firm; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10. CORN quiet; sales 39,000 bushels sound Mixed Western at $1 08@$1 09, and 25,000 bushels No. 1 do., sellers' option, August, $1 08. OATS dull; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 76c. PORK—$30 for heavy Mess. LARD—18½c.@18¾c. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, none. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; Corn, 140,000 bushels; Oats, none.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT irregular; no Old in market; New selling, according to quality, at $1 75@$1 95. CORN firmer; Ear, 92c.@93c.; Shelled, 95c.@96c. BARLEY in demand at $2 10. OATS declining. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm, at 55c. in bond. MESS PORK, $28 75; best held firmly at $29 75. BULK MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16⅝c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD firm at 19c. Gold, 148⅜ buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 6.

COTTON steady; Middling, 30½c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, in bulk, 17½c.@18c.; Refined, in bond, 34½c.@34¾c.; No. 1 Bark wanted at $66 ℔ ton. COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES all heavy. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 25. WHEAT quiet; Red, $2 40@$2 50; Michigan White, $2 65. RYE, $1 80. CORN unsettled; Mixed Western, $1 22; Yellow, $1 24@$1 25. OATS advancing. PROVISIONS firm and advancing. MESS PORK, $29 75@$30.

CAMBRIDGE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 793 head. Market depressed, and last week's prices could not be maintained by from ½c. to ¾c. of a cent ℔ lb. Sales Extra at $12 50@$13; first quality, $11 50@$12; second quality, $10@$11; third quality, $8@$9 50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,314 head. Owing to large receipts the market declined 75c. ℔ head; sales at 3c.@5c. ℔ lb.; Spring Lambs, $2 50@$3 87½; Veal Calves, $3@$12.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 6.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings 27½c.; sales, 33 bales; receipts 31 bales; exports 341 bales. Gold 150⅛@151. Sterling Exchange 163@165; New-York Sight, ⅛ ℔ per cent. premium. FLOUR quiet but firm; superfine, $8 25@$12; Extra, $9 25. CORN firm at 95c.@$1 05. OATS, new choice, 60c@62c. HAY, $22@$23. MESS PORK firm at $30 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD tending upward; Tierce, 18½c.; Keg, 20¼c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

COTTON dull; Middling nominally 30c. FLOUR active and very firm, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; Prime Red, $2 55@$2 65. CORN—Prime White $1 35, Prime Yellow $1 35. RYE in good demand at $1 40@$1 50. PROVISIONS firm and active. MESS PORK, $30. BACON—Rib Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c.; Hams, 22c.@22½c. LARD, 18½c.@19c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR in good demand and steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN scarce and firm; held at $1 11 for No. 1. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., to New-York.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

TOBACCO firm; sales 65 hhds. Lugs to Fair Leaf at $7 75@$15 50; Wrappers, $31 25. FLOUR, $6 25@$6 50 for Superfine. WHEAT—Red, $1 90@$2. CORN, 95c. OATS, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 20. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18½c.@19c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c. Bulk Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $1 15@$1 20.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR quiet, firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales at $2 02 for No. 1, and $1 93 for No. 2. OATS dull at 70c. for No. 2, old. CORN steady at 99c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; receipts, 6 bales; exports, 5 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $2 10. CORN, 80c @82c. OATS, 57c. MESS PORK, $30 50. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c; Clear Sides, 17½c.@18c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—The market is dull; sales 43 bales; Middlings, 28c. Receipts for the week, 17 bales; sales 219 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 604 bales; Coastwise, 835 bales. Stock on hand, 2,889 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced and closed firm at 44c. RESIN firm; sales of Strained, $2 15; No. 2 at $2 20@$2 25. TAR advanced to $2 65.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—The market is dull and nominal; Middlings, 28½c.@29c. No receipts nor exports.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—The market is dull and weak; sales 28 bales; Middlings, 27½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 6.

COTTON nothing doing; quotations nominal; no sales, receipts or exports.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 41; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52½. Gold, 149⅝.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Britannia	July 24	Glasgow	New-York.
Atalanta	July 25	London	New-York.
Union	July 25	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Aug. 8	New-York	Havre.
Ariel	Aug. 8	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Alaska	Aug. 8	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, Australia; Kingston, Jamaica; Aspinwall, Panama, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at 7:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 12 M.

Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails .... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island .... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River .... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad .... 5 P. M.
North Mails .... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way .... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at .... 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at .... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—J. Studd, A. M. Chillingford, Miss Anna Wells, S. Kautz, Mrs. H. Wetherbee, Rev. S. Merrill, C. Desmond, G. C. Kellogg, wife and infant, Mrs. S. Murphy and boy, W. A. Weed, A. Frankenstein, J. Haas, E. C. Kennedy, wife and 3 infants, Mrs. Russell and nurse, J. Parkle, Major Tully McCrea, U. S. A., L. E. Ritter, Mrs. S. R. Maclay, 2 sons and 4 children, J. M. Johnson, wife and 4 children, E. Russell, M. P. Springer, F. M. Wood, J. H. Estay, N. Haynes, N. C. Paddock, Geo. Lafferty and sister, John Wilson, A. Sachet, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Mme. A. Loraine, W. H. Duyca, J. W. Hammond, J. R. Stroud, Miss M. Kruges, J. B. Jones and wife, R. E. Picard, F. Euler, Mrs. J. Hunt, Miss Hunt, W. McGregor, Mrs. E. P. R. Crafts and 2 children, Miss Mary Mulligan, J. H. Fuller and mother, Dr. G. A. Verniski, Mme. Van Pick and sister, E. L. LeBreton, wife, son and 2 children, C. W. Bond, S. P. Stone, Mrs. S. Hubbard, 4 children and nurse; M. Stamp, A. M. Jackson, C. Stoutenbourgh, Mrs. J. S. Cummings, Mrs. T. A. Bautz and 2 children, Miss Isabel Lane, Alberto Garmiochepi, Charles Bernard, S. P. Holt, G. S. Hollister, A. A. Schaben, Moritz Birsbaum, Charles Olsen, Michael Ryan and wife, C. L. Applegate, J. Miller, William Lewis, wife and infant, M. Guillet, A. M. Jackson, A. Long, D. Wolgart, G. Meyer, wife and 2 infants, Miss S. Oriole, K. Tenby, T. Pasey, C. Hicks, B. V. Provost, J. Lober, S. O. Packard, W. J. Hall, D. Campbell, J. Ehret, wife and 3 children, E. Dunscomb, A. Biggis, A. Zaubruns, P. Punchinello, J. R. Coparco and infant, J. S. Ross, W. Williams, D. Ichan, J. E. Adams, Misell L. Day, E. S. Brownell, H. Augustine, G. H. Ritchie, S. Johns, A. L. Sayre, A. P. Lyons, Mrs. Kate Brehm and 3 children, James P. Walters, E. W. Madison, W. D. Simpson, A. J. Howes, wife and infant, C. H. Balcome, M. Kittridge, W. Stevens, J. Murphy, F. S. Hubbard, E. Simon, L. D. Muclin, B. D. Gardner and 2 children, I. Lane, Wm. Roberts, I. Donahue, T. Robinson, Pat. Mullin, G. Daiber, D. Driscoll, J. Affonce, J. Bercraft, J. Dunn, W. Dunn, J. Fippenger and 2 children, Mrs. Delia Clifford, Wm. Ensor, A. Bohman, L. Davis and wife, N. Veal, J. Tengrove, J. Smith, T. Nattress, Pat. Mooney, Mary Wright, G. Lorenzen, T. Newman, W. H. Try, S. Norton, E. Furman, Mary Benger, E. O. Grady, J. M. Allen, A. S. Roe, W. F. Brown, J. McAuley, James Lawler, J. White, J. Nelson, D. Harley, W. H. Denton, D. C. White, A. Compodinco, J. P. Burke, M. Hourtimott, J. D. Hoyt, E. A. Emmerson, H. C. Dunison, Rev. H. Tullidge and wife and two children, A. Mitchell and wife, R. Midgett, J. B. Huckins, A. Auertas, L. Walker, W. F. Loker, Wm. Morris, W. G. Fox, J. Thayer, and seventy in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 02 | Sun sets..... 7 09 | Moon rises... 9 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 56 | Gov. Island.10 45 | Hell Gate ..12 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1868.

Cleared.

Steamships Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ashland, Foster, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Pepita, (N. G.,) Hansen, Rio Grande de Sul via Richmond, Oelrichs & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Henry; Quindaro, (Br.,) Stannard, Little Glace Bay, Thompson & Hunter; Contest, (Br.,) Kline, Buenos Ayres, Pendergast Bros.

Brigs Cambridge, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; G. A. Coonan, (Br.,) Coonan, Sydney, C. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Johannes, (Dan.,) Benk, Cronstadt via Baltimore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Matilda B., (Br.,) Lorway, St. John's, N. F., Moss & Ward; Blackfish, Bragg, Savannah, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Carrie D., (Br.,) Ayres, Sackville, Boyd & Hincken; Ramirez, Barnard, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Fred. Clark, (Br.,) Tooker, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; N. Stevens, Saunders, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Crocus, Colborn, Gardiner, Me., Dearborn Bros.

Schooners Arlington, Tyler, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. H. Banks, Wiatt, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. W. Tull, Robbins, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. Forsyth, Applegate, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Hartford, flagship of Com. Goldborough, Asiatic Squadron, Commander Belknap, Hong Kong March 23, Singapore April 23, Anjiers April 27, Cape of Good Hope June 20, St. Helena July 7. She has a crew of 260 officers and men, and carries 20 guns.

Steamship Ocean Queen, King, Aspinwall July 29, at 2:40 P. M., with mdse., treasure, mails and 294 passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. July 19, lat. 30 26, lon. 74 20, on the outward passage, spoke wh. schr. John Randolph, of New-Bedford, all well. July 31, 4:30 P. M., lat. 16 28, lon. 76, passed steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall. Aug. 3, lat. 30 10, lon. 74 28, spoke wh. schr Rising Sun, of Provincetown, 8 months out, with 146 bbls. whale oil, and 105 bbls. sperm; had just "cut in" a whale killed by some other party and found floating.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool July 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 312 passengers to National Steamship Co. Has had light variable winds the entire passage. July 26, lat. 49 42, lon. 24 30, passed the hull of a ship, with decks and deck-beams all gone, floating, but under water. 29th, 11 A. M., lat. 45 15, lon. 39 45, passed one of Williams & Guion's steamers, bound east.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Bridgeport, (of Bridgeport,) Morgan, San Francisco April 6, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Was 66 ds. to Cape Horn, and had strong westerly gales for two weeks off the Cape; passed Cape Horn June 10; crossed the equator in lon. 38; since then had moderate breezes and pleasant weather.

Bark A. A. Drebert, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ross, Leghorn 52 ds., with marble and rags and 2 passengers to Otto Fabricotti. Passed Gibraltar June 26. For the first two weeks had squally weather, with rain and heavy cross sea, and since passing Gibraltar had fine weather up to lon. 51.

Brig Yankee Blade, (of Bucksport,) Wood, New-Orleans 17 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had fine weather and light southerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Kate Upham, (of St. John, N. B.,) Alexander, Montevideo July 13, with hides, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Lenoir, (of Arichat,) Lenoir, Leghorn June 6, via Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. to B. F. Small & Co. Has had light winds and pleasant weather the entire passage.

Brig Alice Franklin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co. Had light southerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Hombersund, (Norw.,) Nielson, Port Talbot 45 ds., with R. R. iron to Funch, Mincke & Wendt. July 7, off the Island of Flores, spoke ship Warn Castle, (Br.,) fm. Madras for London, 102 ds. out; short of provisions and supplied her. 20th, lat. 36, lon. 45, passed ship Nawyaden, steering S. S. E. 28th, lat. 40, lon. 55, passed ship Therese, steering E.

Brig James Murchie, (Br.,) Coffin, Shulee, N. S., with spiles. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Brig Saran Ellen, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Laughlin, Guantanamo, 20 days, with sugar and molasses to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had light southerly winds the entire passage, and been 8 days north of Hatteras.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Leghorn 54 ds., with marble and rags to Otto Fabricotti; vessel to B. F. Small & Co. Had moderate weather during greater part of passage; in the Gulf stream experienced heavy squalls from S. and S. W. July 22, lat. 37.12, lon. 12.46, spoke brig Harry Stewart, from Leghorn for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Crowley, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with spiling and lath to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Pahwa, Sanborn, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Tryphena, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Gardner, Cat Island 6 ds., with pineapples to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Dr. Wm. R. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Morning Light, Freland, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Margaret Powell, Fenton, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Hazard, Smith, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Pressy, Wareham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Jones, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Mary E. Harris, Crowley, St. Stephen's 10 ds., with railroad ties to Bradford & Co.

Schr. More Light, Bradford, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. David Currie, Read, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. P. Jenkins, Seaman, Providence, for Washington, N. J.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Wheaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Potter & Hopper, Bradbury, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport, for Warren, R. I.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Clark, Elizabethport, for Middleton.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Soule, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Marry Anna, Adams, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chingarora, Lyon, Baltimore for Kohassee Narrows, Mass.

Schr. Ganges, Higgins, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Co.

Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Middletown.

Schr. Asalanta, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., 15 days, with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Rondout for Pawtucket.

Schr. Frances Burritt, Glover, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Louisa, Smith, Rondout for Pawtucket.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Converse, Perkins, Rondout for Portsmouth.

Schr. Emily Fisher, Jarrard, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Rondout for Pawtucket.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Penfield, Newburg for Norwich.

Schr. Copia, West, Newburg for Providence.

Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Ward, Albany for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr. B. Diamond, Young, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Soule, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Agnes, McFadden, Alexandria for New-Haven.

Schr. Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Crosby, New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.

Schr. Eva H. Lewis, Lewis, Plymouth, for Troy.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Justice, Lawrence, South Pier, R. I.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Raymond, Norwich.

Schr. Thos. Fitch, Pettigrew, Bridgeport.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hall, Stonington, for Newburg.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, New-London.

Schr. Bela Peck, Averill, New-London.

Schr. Melbourne, Johnson, New-Bedford.

Schr. John Wright, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Robert Smith, Burden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fanny Hazzard, Mays, Hartford.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Hartford.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Hull, Franklin for Eastport.

Schr. Blast, Barker, South Amboy for New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Hale, Albany for Providence.

Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Providence.

Schr. Ninetta, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Coral, Glen, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. L. Halstrom, Tunnell, Seal Island.

Schr. Althea, Franklin, Seal Island.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Marseilles.

Schr. Viola, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Roxana Burley, Phillips, Providence.

Schr. Catherine, Cook, Providence.

Schr. J. Anderson, Doyle, Providence.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Coombs, Gloucester.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Butler, Fall River.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hills, Fall River.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Fall River.

Schr. Favorite, Springer, Fall River.

Schr. Sea Bird, Battery, Fall River.

Schr. J. B. Williams, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. John C. Baxter, Jones, Fall River.

Schr. Motto, Earle, Fall River.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hovan, Wareham.

Schr. Forest, Foss, Belfast, with staves for Rondout.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, Mott, Hempstead.

Schr. John Manlove, Stace, Newport.

Schr. Gipsey, Post, Fall River.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Sturges, Boston.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Cornish, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Senator, Franklin, Boston.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Doyle, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Jane, Gardner, Boston.

Schr. Ossuna, Haskell, New-Haven.

Schr. Oceanus, Satterlee, New-Haven.

Schr. Avon, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Deming, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Burnet, New-Haven.

Schr. Emma, French, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Neptune, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles, Ryder, Taunton.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. S. Applegate, Gilman, Newport.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Knapp, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Sterling, Ames, Greenport.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Garrett, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. H. Rutan, Decker, Virginia.

Sloop Frances Ann, Read, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Geo. H. Davis, Ward, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Wasp, Nash, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light E., clear.

BELOW—Ship Vanguard, Russell, Cardiff, June 24, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham.

Sailed.

Steamships Weser, for Bremen; Missouri, for Havana; Niagara, for Richmond; Fairbanks, for Washington, N. C. Ship American Congress, for London. Bark Pepita, for Rio Grande.

By Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 6—Arr. steamship Thames.

BOSTON, Aug. 6—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; brigs Wm. Gordon, from Gottenburg; Kate Foster, from Hoboken; schr. Caroline, from New-York.

Below at Quarantine, brig Laura, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 6—Arr. brig Annie, Batchelder from New-York.

Sld. schr. Jonas Smith, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 6—Passed up, a bark, 6 ds. from Rio, and an English schooner for Baltimore.

Passed out, brigs Blue Wave, from Norfolk, for Bernice, and Dudley, for Malaga.

Spoken, &c.

Glacier—wh. bark, of New-York, had taken two whales, July 11, lat. 38 7, lon. 47 31.

Kaindangher—Dutch ship, strg. E., June 30, lat. 26 S., lon. 29 43.

Thomas Campbell—Br. brig, bound S., July 25, lat. 39 N., lon. 59 30.

William Wilson—wh. schr., of Marion, 2 months out, with 100 bbls. oil, July 22, lat. 33 50, lon. 51 31—all well.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 24, bark Transit Keller, New-York; 25th, brig Julia F. Carney, Reed, Baltimore; 26th, steamship Ocean Queen, King, New-York.

Sld. July 24, bark R. B. Walker, Rogers, Cienfuegos, Cuba; 28th, steamship Ocean Queen, King, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Aug. 6.—The steamship Europe, from New-York July 25, arrived at this port, en route to Havre.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Bombay reports that the American bark Effort went ashore near Point de Galle, Ceylon, and would probably become a total wreck.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—The Captain and one seaman of the sloop Squirrill, which was lost near the Bermudas, have arrived at this port.

LAPORTE'S

PARIS KID GLOVES.

No. 15 RUE PIERRE LEVEE, PARIS, July 1, 1868.

Messrs. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: It has occurred to me that in introducing my gloves for sale in your market, a few facts in support of my claims upon the consideration of your customers would be very opportune at this time.

Upon the introduction of a glove into a foreign market, it requires a certain number of years of trial to establish its reputation. This has been the case with most gloves heretofore offered for sale in America, as the public had no other means of judging of their merits.

Desiring that my fabrication should be placed in its proper position before your people, as a first-class Glove, without undergoing the usual tedious process of cautious trial to which all new makes have to submit, which (unlike my own) have not an established reputation, I feel fully confident they will at once, upon their own merits, obtain that high position in the estimation of the American public to which they have attained in England.

In consideration of the foregoing facts I deem it advisable to forward you a list of distinguished personages in England who, among many others, have worn my Gloves for several years, and whose special measures for a supply of the same are now in my possession, having been forwarded me through my London agents.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

LAPORTE.

PERSONAGES ABOVE ALLUDED TO, WHO ARE SUPPLIED WITH THE

"LAPORTE KID GLOVE,"

MADE FROM THEIR SPECIAL MEASURES FORWARDED TO MONSIEUR LAPORTE:

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.
THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.
THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.
LADY PALMERSTON.
COUNTESS OF STAMFORD.
BARONESS DE SAMUEL.
LADY BOUGHEY.
LADY CURRY.
HON. MRS. STOURTON.
HON. MRS. CULPEPPER.
THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.
THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.
THE EARL OF LISTOWELL.
THE EARL OF DALKEITH.
THE EARL OF SEFTON.
LORD ASHLEY, M. P.
LORD WALTER SCOTT.
VISCOUNT BOYLE.
VISCOUNT NEWARK.
VISCOUNT EVERSLEY.
SIR CHAS. STEPHENSON.
LORD BURGERSH.
BARON DE GLUCKY.
THE HON. A. H. VERNON.
THE HON. MAJOR SOMERSET CALTHORPE.
THE HON. F. G. CALTHORPE, M. P.
THE HON. A. G. CALTHORPE.
THE HON. J. M. H. MAJOR.
THE HON. HARRY TEMPLE.
THE HON. A. W. GREVILLE.
THE HON. W. W. VERNON.
THE HON. H. J. ADEANE, ESQ., M. P.
SIR ARTHUR ASHTON.
SIR THOMAS WHICHCOTE, BART.
SIR ARTHRR LAMB, BART.
COUNT CORTI.

IT IS NEEDLESS TO ADD THAT THE ABOVE LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MOST NOBLE AND DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES, WHO, FOR MANY YEARS, HAVE PATRONIZED MONS. LAPORTE'S ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AMERICAN AGENTS FOR THESE CELEBRATED GLOVES, AND HAVE NOW IN STORE A FULL STOCK OF NEW STYLES AND COLORS FOR THE FALL TRADE.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
No. 58 White-st., New-York.

$5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the recovery of the following UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, New 65s, stolen from the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1868:

$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows: 60607, 60608, 60609.

$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:

62089,	62090,	117555,	58153,	58154,	58155,	58156,	5815[illegible]
58158,	58159,	74663,	74664,	74665,	74666,	74656,	7465[illegible]
74658,	74659,	1967,	63698,	84620,	84621,	84622,	8602[illegible]
90185,	90192,	90193,	69070,	69071,	12109,	88093,	88089,
88090,	88091,	38454,	38457,	38458,	38459,	38461,	2318[illegible]
23186,	23187,	106603,	79663,	94440,	32860,	80988,	3412[illegible]
54789,	39991,	39992,	62110,	62111,	83768,	55861,	864[illegible]
33660,	69096,	100894,	57728,	59357,	106377,	106378,	642[illegible]
70540,	20294,	20295,	20296,	70780,	103250,	44026,	8061[illegible]

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL

SAFETY BOILER

has no large sheet-iron shell to explode; is tested to 300 pounds; economical and durable. Also Root's Trunk Engines, Vertical and Horizontal Engines, all descriptions, Steam Pumps, Machinery, &c. Send for pamphlets and price lists. Agents wanted. JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW!

PRICES—FORKS, DESERT, $7; MEDIUM, $7 50; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.
SPOONS, TEA, $3 75; DESSERT, $7; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.

AN ECONOMIC INVENTION IN SILVER PLATING.

A PATENT PROCESS WHEREBY THE PARTS OF FORKS AND SPOONS SUBJECTED TO MOST WEAR ARE "TRIPLE PLATE" AND WARRANTED TO BE THREE TIMES AS DURABLE AS "EXTRA PLATE," AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COST.

ALSO, THE PORCELAIN-LINED, SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHER, A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT ON THE OLD PITCHER.

TRADE MARK—"1847, ROGERS BROS., A1, XII." MANUFACTURED AT THE POPULAR WORKS OF THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., NO. 731 BROADWAY, (ONE DOOR ABOVE WAVERLEY-PLACE,) NEW-YORK.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FORWARDED BY EXPRESS. COLLECT ON DELIVERY.

GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. BOLLY.